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POULTRY and EGG SITUATION

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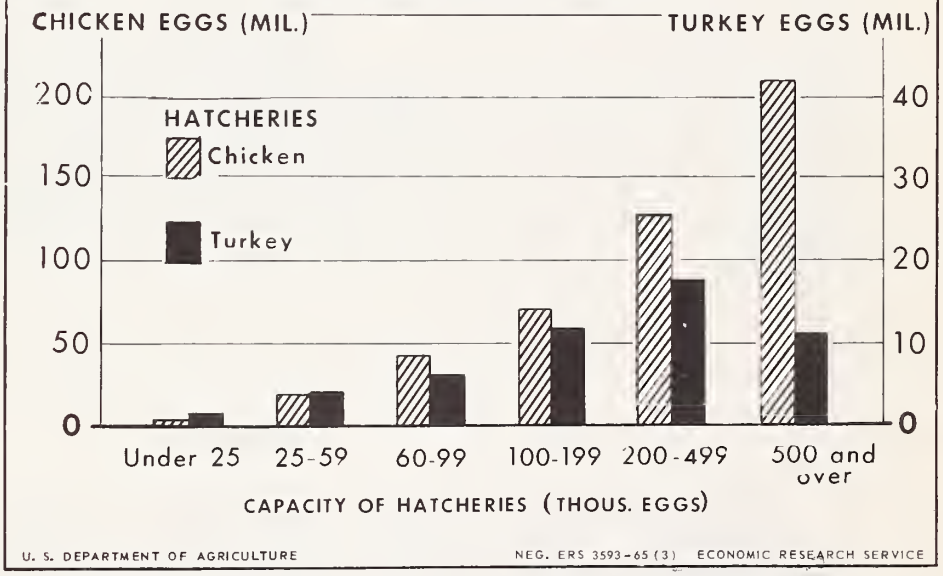
The largest hatcheries--those capable of setting 0.5 million eggs or more--accounted for 45 percent of total chick hatching capacity and 21 percent of poult hatching capacity on January 1, 1965. Number of chicken and turkey hatcheries in this group increased over the past 2 years while those in the other size groups decreased. Competitive forces and economies of scale have encouraged firms to increase average plant size over the past decade to reduce average costs. Others, unable to expand, have closed. These trends probably will accelerate.

HATCHERY CAPACITY, JANUARY 1, 1965

By Hatchery Size Group



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FOR 3 P.M. EDT RELEASE, MAY 7

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THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 29, 1965

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SUMMARY

Sharply reduced hatches of replacement chicks in recent months have materially improved the outlook for egg prices later this year. In February-March 1965, some 55 million pullet chicks were started as flock replacements compared with 64 million in those months last year. Eggs in incubators on April 1 for egg-type chick production in the first 3 weeks of April were down 19 percent from a year earlier. These reduced hatchings mean fewer new layers will be added to the Nation's laying flock this fall than last. Consequently, by the fourth quarter, the number of layers on farms is likely to be down substantially from October-December 1964.

Even after allowing for some further expected uptrend in the rate of lay after midyear, egg production in October-December probably will be below year-earlier output. First quarter 1965 egg production, on a daily average basis, ran 1 percent above a year earlier and is expected to continue about as high as or slightly higher than a year earlier in May-June.

Prices received by producers for eggs in January-April 1965 averaged 31.2 cents per dozen, down from 35.1 cents in the same period last year. Between mid-March and mid-April, prices increased contraseasonally from 30.7 cents per dozen to 32.7 cents. In March, they averaged 3.7 cents under but in April, 1.0 cent over a year earlier. This sharp March-to-April rise in prices stemmed from a combination of factors. First, laying flocks nearing the end of their productive life were sold off more rapidly in first quarter 1965 than in that period last year because of extremely depressed prices for that time of year. Second, severely cold weather over much of the Nation in the second half of March adversely affected the rate of lay. Reflecting both of these developments, the rate of egg production on April 1 was 2 percent lower than a year earlier. Third, Easter and Passover this year were 3 weeks later than in 1964.

After Easter, egg prices weakened. Price quotations for eggs east of the Rockies fell mostly 3 to 5 cents between April 15 and April 29. On April 29, they were mostly 3 cents under a year earlier. U. S. egg prices in May-June may averge little if any higher than in those months last year, even though the storage demand may strengthen. However, the seasonal egg price rise is likely to be greater than in 1964, and may carry prices significantly above last year's level by late 1965.

Federally certified young chicken slaughter in January-March 1965 was 4 percent greater than a year earlier. Placements in 23 States for the 13 weeks ended April 24 that will provide April-June slaughter were up 6 percent from the comparable 1964 period. Despite larger supplies, broiler prices to producers in January-March averaged 15.0 cents per pound compared with 14.3 cents a year earlier. Prices are likely to continue higher in the second quarter. Reduced price competition from red meat and turkey are factors in the stronger broiler demand.

In the second half, broiler production is likely to continue above the 1964 level. Broiler prices have been higher than a year earlier in each of the past 3 quarters, causing a buildup in hatchery supply flocks. Broiler production in July-December is expected to be great enough to drive second half prices below year-earlier levels.

Turkeys raised in 1965 are likely to increase by less than the 4 percent intended by growers in a January survey. This year's crop will come from poult hatchings in September 1964-August 1965. Through March, 37.2 million poults were hatched, 1 percent fewer than in the same period a year earlier. On April 1, eggs in incubators were down 3 percent from a year earlier. However, egg settings in 10 turkey States in the 3 weeks ended April 24 were up 2 percent from that period last year, suggesting a small upturn in hatchery activity.

Turkey supplies have been a little smaller than a year earlier in the first quarter, mainly because of a smaller carryover from the 1964 crop. Prices received by producers in January-March 1965 averaged 22.2 cents, up from 21.8 cents in that 1964 period. Prices are likely to continue higher at least through summer. If the increase in turkeys raised is held to about 2 percent, turkey prices in the main marketing season, September-December, are likely to average about the same as the 21.2 cents in those months last year.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Large Reduction Occurs in Hatch of Replacement Chicks

The outlook for egg production in the second half of 1965 has changed materially as a result of sharply reduced hatchings of replacement chicks in recent months. In February-March, the hatch of replacement pullets (including those for broiler-hatching egg flocks) totaled 55 million, down 9 million or 15 percent from a year earlier. Eggs in incubators on April 1 that provided egg-type chick hatchings the first 3 weeks of April were down 19 percent from a year earlier. If the total April hatch also shows a similar drop, as appears likely, the January-April hatch would total about 201 million, down 36 million from those months last year. However, egg settings for these chicks in 6 States reporting on a weekly basis ran only 7 percent under the same weeks of 1964 in the 2 weeks through April 24. (See table 3.) Since these 6 States hatch about a fourth of the Nation's egg-type chicks, the figures suggest that hatchery activity is picking up. As a result, the January-June hatch of egg-type chicks may not be down from 1964 by much more than the 36 million chicks indicated for January-April.

The reduced hatch means that substantially fewer replacement chickens will be added to the Nation's laying flock this fall than last. Consequently, the number of layers on farms probably will be significantly smaller in fourth quarter 1965 than a year earlier. However, the cut in layer numbers will be less than the reduction in the hatch. When fewer replacement pullets are raised, farmers keep their older layers in production longer.

First quarter 1965 egg output totaled 45.3 million cases, the same as a year earlier. Output on a daily average basis (allowing for 1 less day this year) was up 1 percent from a year earlier. But on April 1, 1965 the Nation's laying flock was 1 percent smaller than a year earlier and the rate of lay was also down, giving a 2 percent lower rate of egg production than a year earlier. Nevertheless, May-June egg output is likely to be at least as high as the May-June 1964 level. Egg production in April may have at least partly recovered to the year-earlier level. Based on 4 weeks data (through April 24), eggs received from farmers by commercial handlers ran 6 percent above a year earlier compared with only 2 percent above in March.

The Nation's laying flock, up 1 percent from a year earlier on January 1, has dropped to 1 percent smaller as of April 1 as a result of the rapid disposition of laying flocks last winter. In the first quarter, 35.8 million fowl were slaughtered under Federal inspection compared with only 29.5 million in the year-earlier period. Most of the sell off likely represented layers nearing the end of their normal productive life. This earlier-than-usual disposition of flocks came in response to the extremely depressed egg prices in the first quarter. Now that prices have recovered, the industry has returned to a less-than-normal culling rate and layer numbers probably are or soon will be back to the 1964 level. Federally inspected fowl slaughtered in the 3 weeks ended April 21 averaged 8 percent under a year earlier.

Layers added to the Nation's laying flock in the first quarter came mostly from the hatch of replacement pullet chicks in June-August 1964. This hatch totaled 61 million, about 6 million greater than a year earlier. Some 11 percent more replacement chicks than a year earlier also will be added in April-June 1965 from the 48 million pullet chicks started in September-November 1964.

In addition, the second quarter rate of lay usually does not change much from year to year; thus, the April 1 laying rate (down 2 percent from April 1, 1964, for the Nation as a whole) is not likely to continue down. It was lower than a year earlier by 4 percent in the South Central States, by 2 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic States, and by 1 percent in the East North Central States. The April 1 rate was significantly depressed mainly in areas experiencing extremely cold weather in the 2 weeks ended March 29. During this period, temperatures were 10° to 30° below normal from the Continental Divide to the Great Lakes and southward to northern Texas.

Egg production may be as high as or higher than a year ago through summer. However, in the fourth quarter significantly fewer layers than a year earlier are likely to be on farms as a result of the reduced hatchings of replacement chicks. Even with some further uptrend in the rate of lay, egg production in October-December probably will be lower than in that period last year.

Egg Prices Expected to Show Strong Seasonal Rise

U. S. farm egg prices were lower than a year earlier each month during September 1964-March 1965. For the entire period, prices averaged 32.6 cents per dozen, down 3.2 cents or 9 percent from a year earlier. Larger egg production in that period and also the delayed impact of larger production in the preceding months likely caused the weak egg price structure late in 1964 and early this year. Egg production in 1964 ran 2 percent over 1963 in both the third and the fourth quarters. After Christmas, the rate of lay rose sharply to lift January 1965 egg production to 4 percent above a year earlier, bringing about a further break in prices. Farm prices fell from 34.8 cents per dozen in September 1964 to an average of 30.7 cents in first quarter 1965, with most of the decline occurring in December and January.

After the January rise, egg production declined relative to year-earlier levels. February output (daily basis) was only 1 percent higher than a year earlier and in March it dropped 1 percent under March 1964. Partly because of this production decline, egg prices recovered substantially in late March and in early April. Mid-April prices to U. S. producers averaged 32.7 cents per dozen compared with 30.7 cents in March and 31.7 cents in April 1964. Lateness of Easter and Passover also affected the timing of the price recovery this year. Easter fell on April 18 in 1965 compared with March 29 in 1964. Passover began on April 17 this year and March 28 in 1964. In addition, severe tornadoes on April 11 in midwest areas may have delayed egg marketings and thus contributed to stronger prices. In some sections of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio the tornado disaster was worst in history.

After the Easter demand was satisfied, egg prices weakened. On April 29 Grade A large eggs east of the Rockies were quoted at mostly 3 to 5 cents lower

than in mid-April mostly 3 cents above a year earlier. On the Pacific Coast, prices for top grade large eggs on that date were down 2 cents from mid-April and down 4 cents from a year earlier.

May-June egg prices probably will average little if any higher than a year earlier even though the storage demand may strengthen, reflecting recognition of the probable impact of the reduced hatch. Egg production during this period probably will be as high as or higher than in May-June 1964 and the current weakness in egg-product price structure may continue.

In the spring, egg production exceeds consumption and most of the surplus is converted to liquid or dried products and stored for later use. Shell-egg storage was formerly an important outlet for the seasonal surplus, but it no longer plays a significant role in stabilizing spring time egg prices. The strength of storage demand for egg products depends on prospects for egg and egg product price rises between spring and fall. Profitable storage requires a price advance exceeding the storage costs. Storage operations were not generally profitable last year because shell and liquid egg production moved above a year earlier in the second half and arrested the seasonal increase in egg and egg product prices. Thus, last year's experience would tend to discourage the demand for storage this spring. However, the sharp cuts in the replacement hatch this year indicates that egg production will advance less seasonally between spring and fall in 1965 than in 1964. This is expected to lead to a greater seasonal rise in egg prices in 1965 and result in higher prices this fall than last.

Liquid Egg Production Up Sharply in First Quarter

Commercial egg breakers, responding to lower egg prices in recent months, have increased production. They absorbed about 7 percent of farm egg production in September 1964-March 1965 compared with only 6 percent in the same period of 1963-64. Liquid egg production was greater than a year earlier during each month of this period. For the period, output totaled 303 million pounds, up from 247 million in September-March 1963-64. March production, at 66 million pounds, compared with 51 million in February and 62 million in March 1964. However, deliveries of eggs to commercial breakers in the 4 weeks ended April 24 ran 21 percent below the same period of 1964, suggesting that liquid egg production in April may have dipped below the April 1964 level.

About 14 percent of the increase in liquid egg production in September-March was used for immediate consumption, 27 percent was frozen and 59 percent was dried. (See table 2.) The larger production of liquid egg eventually led to a pronounced weakening in egg product prices beginning in December. The availability of currently-produced egg products led to a more gradual seasonal decline in cold storage holdings of frozen egg than occurred in September 1963-March 1964. New York wholesale prices for mixed whole egg (dark color) fell from 28.3 cents per pound in September 1964 to 25.6 cents in February and was 25.8 cents in March. On April 30, prices averaged 26.0 cents per pound, down 1 to 1½ cents from a year earlier. At the April level, prices were lowest for the month since 1959. Cold storage holdings of all frozen egg products declined from 108 million pounds on September 1, 1964, to 56 million pounds on April 1, 1965. April 1 stocks were up 10 million pounds from a year earlier.

Egg yolks and egg whites are produced by separating whole liquid egg. Therefore, changes in the output of one closely parallel changes in the output of the other. This does not always occur, however, because extra yolk is used to fortify whole eggs and because the reported production of liquid egg products includes added ingredients such as sugar and salt. Despite the larger production of liquid egg beginning in September, quantities separated did not exceed the year-earlier level until November 1964. Between November 1, 1964, and April 1, 1965, about 138 million pounds of liquid egg were separated, compared with 110 million pounds a year earlier. Albumen represented 77 percent of the total.

Increasing supplies of yolks tend to depress yolk prices less than increasing supplies of albumen depress albumen prices. Yolks are used for many different purposes such as baking, mayonnaise, salad dressing, noodles, ice cream, baby food, cakes, doughnuts, and cake mixes while the use of whites is much more limited. Principal users of whites are bakeries, manufactuers of cake mixes, meringue powders, and candies.

Frozen albumen prices at wholesale in New York broke sharply from 15.6 cents per pound in November 1964 to 11.7 cents in January 1965. On April 30, they were quoted at $11\frac{1}{2}$-$12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents under a year earlier. Cold storage holdings of albumen declined seasonally, by only 5.1 million pounds during November 1964-March 1965 compared with a 7.7-million-pound decline in the same 1963-64 period. On April 1, albumen stocks totaled 11.0 million pounds compared with 9.9 million on April 1, 1964.

The decline in frozen yolk prices did not begin until March. In March, wholesale quotations in New York fell from 53.5 cents to 48.0 cents. On April 27, the price averaged $49\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 6 cents under the same 1964 date. Cold storage holdings of yolk declined from 19.4 million pounds on November 1, 1964, to 14.9 million on April 1, 1965. April 1 stocks were 1.2 million pounds larger than those in April 1964.

Pasteurization of Egg Products Announced

On April 29, USDA announced an amendment to the Regulations Governing the Grading and Inspection of Egg Products. The amendment requires by June 1, 1966, the pasteurization or heat treatment of all egg products produced in plants operating under USDA's egg products inspection program.

All products, except whites, would have to be pasteurized beginning June 1, 1965, to the extent that on-site facilities are available. On and after January 1, 1966, all products except whites would require pasteurization. In the interim, nonpasteurized products would be tested for Salmonella and, if positive, would require pasteurization.

All frozen whites would have to be pasteurized, or tested for Salmonella, or heat treated and tested for Salmonella beginning June 1, 1965. All liquid whites to be released into consumptive channels in liquid form on this date would have to be pasteurized or heat treated. And beginning on June 1, 1966, all such products would be required to be pasteurized prior to being released

into consumptive channels. All dried whites, except those produced from pasteurized liquid, would require heat treatment in dried form and would be tested for Salmonella beginning June 1, 1965.

In fiscal 1964, some 86 percent of all egg products were produced under Federal supervision. The total production of liquid egg and egg products (ingredients added) during this period was 630 million pounds.

Trade sources place the cost of pasteurizing liquid egg products at 0.25 cent to 0.5 cent per pound. For whites this process may impair the whipping characteristics but a substance can be added to improve this. However, users of this additive must pay a royalty of about 0.5 cent which makes an additional cost for whites so treated and pasteurized of almost 1 cent per pound.

Further Expansion in Broiler Production Seems Likely

Young chicken certified in Federally inspected plants in January-March rose 4 percent from a year earlier to 1,157 million pounds. Broiler chicks placed in 23 States in the 13 weeks ended April 24, which will provide most of the April-June broiler slaughter, ran 6 percent above a year earlier.

For second half 1965, the production outlook is less well defined. However, broiler output in July-December likely will continue up from 1964 by a wide margin for 2 reasons: First, broiler prices have averaged above a year earlier in each of the past 3 quarters and are likely to continue up for the current quarter. In July 1964-April 1965, farm broiler prices averaged 14.7 cents per pound compared with 14.1 cents in the same 1963-64 period. These higher prices will tend to encourage further expansion in broiler production and full response probably will be felt in the second half and particularly in the fourth quarter. Second, broiler hatching eggs will be much more plentiful in the third quarter, relative to 1964, than in the first 2 quarters. This may lead to increased egg settings and chick placements for fourth quarter broiler marketings.

Pullet chick placements by leading breeders indicate that the size of the Nation's broiler supply flock (1) was about 5 percent smaller than a year earlier in the first quarter, (2) will be about 7 percent smaller in the second quarter, but (3) will be about 2 percent larger in the third quarter. For October the number of broiler breeders is indicated at 3 percent greater than in October 1964. These indications of the size of the broiler breeder flock are based on data that exclude information from additional breeders added beginning in 1964, and may slightly understate the full expansion in hatchery supply flocks in the second half.

The expansion in broiler production in late 1965 is likely to be great enough to drive farm broiler prices below the year-earlier level. In the 3 weeks ended April 24, egg settings for broiler production in 23 States ran 6 percent above the same 1964 period.

Demand for Broilers Expected to Be Strong in Second Quarter

Farm broiler prices in January-April averaged 15.0 cents per pound, compared with 14.1 cents from that period last year. In April, they were 15.1 cents per pound compared with 15.6 cents in March and 13.7 cents in April 1964. On April 29, base valuation (quotations) in important southern-producing areas were mostly 13 cents, or 1 cent higher than a year earlier. Reduced price competition from red meat and turkey are factors in the stronger demand.

Broiler prices are likely to continue above a year earlier the rest of the second quarter even though broiler production will be about 5 percent larger. Last year in May-June they averaged 13.8 cents per pound. Higher prices are expected this spring because of anticipated stronger demand. For the past 3 quarters, consumers have been eating just about the same quantity of broiler meat as a year earlier. Young chickens certified in plants under Federal inspection ran 3 percent higher than a year earlier in July-March 1964-65. But, part of the increase appears to stem from a rise in the proportion of broilers inspected. Thus, broilers appear to be a strong candidate for further food chain specialling in the second quarter, especially because red meat and turkey probably will continue to offer broilers substantially less price competition.

Broiler prices in the second half will depend on how much production expands. If, as appears likely, output exceeds 1964 by more than in the first half, broiler prices in July-December probably will average a little under the 14.4 cents average of that period in 1964. Most of the decline would probably occur in the fourth quarter.

Early Poult Hatch Down From a Year Earlier

The 1965 turkey crop will come from poults hatched in September 1964 through August 1965. During September-March, poult hatchings totaled 37.2 million, down 0.5 million or 1 percent from a year earlier. On April 1 there were 3 percent fewer eggs in incubators for poult production than a year earlier. However, egg settings in 10 turkey States in the 3 weeks ended April 24 were up a modest 2 percent from a year earlier. By the end of April last year, 59 million poults or 54 percent of the season's total had been hatched.

Turkey producers have been revising their production plans downward since October 1964 when they reported intentions to keep 4 percent more breeder hens in 1965 than in 1964. The number actually kept was reported on February 12 to be 3,835,000 or only 1 percent more than in 1964. In addition, slightly fewer breeder hens than a year earlier were tested during July 1964-March 1965.

As of January 1, 1965, producers planned to raise 4 percent more turkeys in 1965 than in 1964. However, the increase in turkeys raised probably will be smaller than the 4 percent intended. Whatever small increase may materialize will have to come from poult hatchings in May-August. The number of turkey breeder hens in production appears to be large enough to permit an increase during this period. However, prospectively higher average feed prices than a year earlier in the May-September 1965 period may temper any increase in poult hatchings during the next few months. Based on data of States reporting weekly, hatchability of turkey eggs in the first 3½ months of 1965 ran about 3 percent higher than a year earlier.

If the turkey crop numbers only 2 percent more birds than in 1964 (about 4 percent larger in terms of liveweight), prices in the main marketing months, September-December, would likely average close to the 21.2 cents per pound average in those months last year. The demand for turkey in the holiday season is expected to benefit from a 1.4 percent larger population, a moderately higher per capita disposable income, less competition from red meats, and some increase in exports. However, the substantial increase in broiler production and consumption in 1965 from 1964 may tend to jade the public's appetite for poultry in the main turkey consumption period.

Producers Are Raising More Heavier Turkeys

Turkey supplies have been smaller than a year earlier in the first quarter and probably will continue smaller at least through August. On January 1, frozen turkey stocks totaled 207 million pounds, down 10 million from January 1, 1964. On April 1, stocks, at 134 million pounds, were 17 million pounds less than a year earlier. Ready-to-cook turkey certified in Federally inspected plants totaled 59 million pounds in January-March compared with 60 million in the same period of 1964. As a result of smaller supplies and because of less price competition from red meat and broilers, turkey prices averaged 22.6 cents per pound, up 0.9 cent from January-April 1964. In mid-April they averaged 23.6 cents per pound compared with 22.6 cents in March and 21.3 cents in April 1964. Turkey prices are likely to continue higher than a year earlier at least into the main marketing period.

The number of fryer-roasters and young turkeys slaughtered under Federal inspection in January-March totaled 4.5 million, down 0.3 million from a year earlier. Hatchings prior to this period indicated that marketings would be up about ½ million birds. Turkey growers raising heavy white breeds appear to have been carrying more of their birds to maturity this year than last and selling less of them as fryer-roasters. The number of young turkeys slaughtered in Federally inspected plants in January-March totaled 2.4 million, up 0.3 million from 1964's first quarter. On the other hand, fryer-roaster slaughter was down 0.6 to 2.2 million birds. The average liveweight of all turkeys slaughtered increased to 16.2 pounds in January-March from 15.0 pounds a year earlier.

In the first quarter, 50 million pounds of turkey in Federally inspected plants were processed beyond the cut-up, ready-to-cook stage compared with 43 million pounds in January-March 1964. Further processed turkey was equivalent to 83 percent of all turkey certified in the first quarter this year, compared with 71 percent in the same period last year.

Dock Strike, EEC Levies Influence Poultry Exports

In 1964, the United States exported 231 million pounds of poultry (product weight) compared with 209 million in 1963 and the record of 271 million pounds in 1962. Some 52 percent of 1964's exports went to the Common Market, mainly to West Germany--down from a peak of 66 percent in 1961. This declining percentage partly reflects the developments of new foreign markets outside the EEC for U. S. poultry. Broiler exports (whole birds and parts) fell 1 million pounds to 111 million pounds in 1964 while turkey exports increased 12 million pounds to 43 million. Last year, broiler exports represented 2 percent of domestic production and turkey exports represented 3 percent.

In January-February 1965, U. S. poultry meat exports were down sharply because of the dock strike which tied up most of the Nation's ports from January 11 to mid-February and some for considerably longer. U. S. poultry meat exports fell to 15 million pounds during the period from 34 million pounds a year earlier. U. S. sales were lower in all major foreign markets. (See table 7.)

U. S. exports of whole broilers to West Germany also have severely declined in recent months because of increases in the supplemental levy in the Common Market and of greater competition in the European market from Denmark, France, and the Netherlands where broiler production has been over-expanded and exports are being subsidized.

Since late October, the supplemental levy on Type II broilers (those with giblets) in the Common Market has been increased on 5 occasions. (See table 6.) The latest increase, on March 15, brought the supplemental on U. S. whole broilers exported to West Germany to 7.94 cents per pound, up from 2.83 cents on October 29. Thus, the total levy against U. S. broilers reached 18 cents per pound, up from mostly $12\frac{1}{2}$-$13\frac{1}{2}$ cents between October 1962 and October 1964. However, on March 11, the EEC Commission, though approving the increase in the supplemental levy to 7.94 cents for Type II broilers, reduced the levy on Type III (grillers, without giblets) to 4.5 cents per pound from 6.8 cents. With the total levy for Type III broilers at about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound less than for Type II broilers, the Type III broilers now make up most of U. S. broiler exports to West Germany. However, the higher levies are expected to practically eliminate U. S. exports of whole broilers to West Germany over the next few months. The West German trade that still continues is believed to be mainly institutional (hotels, restaurants, etc.) and results from extended contracts made prior to the rapid rise in the levies.

Denmark has been subsidizing exports both to the Common Market and to other European countries. It utilizes a 2-price system in which export prices are much lower than domestic prices. Using this system, Denmark began to sell broilers in the Swiss market at 28 cents per pound in late 1962, about 15 cents per pound lower than in its home market. This price dropped to 24.1 cents by January 1965. France and the Netherlands also have been exporting broilers outside the Common Market at prices below the ready-to-cook equivalent of prices received by their producers. French offer prices delivered, Basel (Switzerland) dropped from 36.6 cents from January 1963 to 25.6 cents in January 1965. During the same period live broiler prices in France fell from 21.7 cents per pound to 18.6 cents. Dutch offer prices for broilers in the Swiss market dropped from 34 cents per pound in January 1963 to 26.1 cents in January 1965, while live broiler prices in the Netherlands remained about unchanged at 21 cents per pound. These 2 countries and Denmark also appear to have been financially assisting poultry exports to Austria.

West Germany imported 3.8 million pounds of whole broilers from the United States in November-February 1964-65, down from 10.2 million pounds in the same period of 1963-64. On the other hand, imports of U. S. broiler parts in the same period increased to 12.0 million pounds from 6.7 million. Parts shipments increased because there is no supplemental levy on parts. As a result, the levy on broiler parts has remained unchanged since September 1964. Although the United States is currently in the best position to supply West Germany's requirements for broiler parts because a sizeable proportion of U. S. broilers are cut-up in slaughtering plants to satisfy the domestic market, greater competition from other European countries appears to be developing. For instance, imports of broiler parts by West Germany from countries other than the United States increased to 0.8 million pounds in January-February 1965 from only 0.2 million pounds in the same 1964 period.

U. S. turkey exports in January-February, at 3.5 million pounds, were off from a year earlier by only 0.4 million pounds despite the dock strike. Exports this year are expected to be greater than last by a significant margin. The total levy on U. S. turkey exports to West Germany has been 12.67 cents per pound since September 30, 1964, and is not greatly different from a year earlier.

Higher Feed Prices in Prospect For May-September

Feed grain prices averaged 5 percent higher during October-April 1964-65 than in those months of 1963-64. On the other hand, prices of high-protein feeds were about 6 percent lower. In the last 5 months of the feeding year, (May-September 1965) prices of both feed grains and high-protein feeds are expected to average higher than a year earlier.

Following the sharp November-to-December rise, corn prices continued to move upward into 1965. In April, the average price received by farmers reached $1.21 per bushel, 7 cents above a year earlier and the highest level for the month since 1957. Since December, corn prices have advanced about in line with the CCC sales prices for 1964 corn sold against the certificate pool. The sale price for this corn started at the loan rate of $1.10 in October and has

increased 1½ cents per bushel per month, reaching a national average of $1.19 per bushel in April. Because of the smaller "free" supply of corn this year, the market will continue to depend in part on corn from CCC stocks and consequently prices probably will advance further in late spring and summer. However, most of the seasonal rise in corn prices probably already has occurred.

Soybean meal prices at Decatur averaged $68.40 per ton in October-April 1964-65, down $6.00 from the same period of 1963-64. In April, they averaged $69.30 per ton, slightly lower than a year earlier. Last year soybean meal declined $6.00 per ton during April-August. This year some seasonal decline in soybean meal production is expected and this probably will strengthen soybean meal prices in late spring and summer. In May-September, soybean meal prices are likely to average slightly higher than a year earlier.

Returns From Poultry and Eggs Rose Slightly in 1964

Egg producers in 1964 received 33.8 cents per dozen for eggs, 0.6 cent less than in 1963 and 1.5 cents below the 1957-59 average. The price decline between 1963 and 1964 was small, considering that egg production rose 2 percent in 1964. Prices averaged lower in all regions but were depressed most in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States.

The rise in volume of farm eggs sold in 1964 more than offset lower egg prices, raising cash receipts from eggs to $1,747 million, up 1 percent from 1963 and up $60 million from the 1957-59 average. (Cash receipts exclude the value of consumption on producing farms.) Receipts from the sale of chickens other than broilers, mostly old hens and cocks which are byproducts of table and hatching-egg production, totaled $87 million in 1964, down $4 million from the year before and down $48 million from the 1957-59 average. Prices for such chickens in 1964, at 9.2 cents per pound, were 0.8 cent lower than in 1963 and the lowest on record.

The U. S. farm broiler price averaged 14.2 cents per pound in 1964 compared with 14.6 cents the year before and the 1957-59 average of 17.8 cents. Broiler prices were lower in 1964 than in 1963 because broiler production increased 3 percent and commercial red meat production increased 7 percent. Because broiler production expanded more than prices declined, gross income from broilers was up to a record $1,071 million in 1964, from $1,064 million in 1963. In 1957-59 gross income from broilers averaged $938 million.

U. S. turkey prices averaged 21.0 cents per pound in 1964 compared with 22.3 cents in 1963 and the 1957-59 average of 23.7 cents. Despite the price decline, gross income from turkeys reached a record of $377 million, up from $374 in 1963. Even allowing for some reduction in unit costs, net returns to most turkey producers in 1964 were probably lower than in 1963 because of increased expenses involved in producing 7-percent-more-liveweight turkey.

Cost and Return Studies Show Mixed Results

Poultry feed prices were slightly lower in 1964 than in 1963. The cost of poultry ration in 1964 averaged $3.49 per 100 pounds compared with $3.54 the year before. No estimate of net income for egg farms are available for the United States as a whole. However, some data are available for farms participating in management or other studies.

Data from the Ohio "Poultry Record Project" show that labor incomes per layer declined to $0.78 in 1964 from $1.07 in 1963 and that management income per layer was off to $0.10 from $0.46. Higher production costs and lower prices received for eggs explain the reduction in net returns.

Two California county management studies showed mixed results, which probably indicates that the samples are too small to reflect conditions for the State as a whole. In Sonoma County, labor income per layer rose to $1.09 in 1964 from $1.08 in 1963 and management income was up to $0.80 from $0.71. In Orange County, labor income per layer in 1964 was $0.96, down from $1.12 in 1963 and management income fell from $0.89 to $0.82.

Management income is what is left after deducting all costs, including family labor valued at going wage rates, from all income. Labor income is income before allowing for the value of family labor. The wider spread between the 2 income measures in Ohio than in California reveals Ohio egg-producing farms are smaller and employ less hired labor than do California farms.

On representative family-operated egg farms in New Jersey, net farm income in 1964 was $2,470 compared with $2,093 in 1963 and the 1957-59 average of $1,742. The rise in net income between 1963 and 1964 resulted from a reduction in costs; total cash receipts declined 2 percent.

Despite lower U. S. farm broiler prices in 1964 (14.2 cents compared with 14.6 in 1963), typical broiler growers producing birds under contract in Maine and Delmarva realized slightly higher net incomes per farm than in 1963. However, incomes of Georgia contract growers fell substantially. (See table 10.) The number of broilers produced per farm increased in each of the 3 areas--from 65,000 to 68,000 in Maine, from 56,000 to 60,000 in Delmarva, and from 27,000 to 28,000 in Georgia. Net income per farm in Delmarva averaged $6,022 up 1 percent from 1963 and up 39 percent from the 1957-59 average. In Maine, net income per farm averaged $3,692, also up 1 percent from 1963 and up 29 percent from the average. In contrast, income in Georgia, at $718 per farm, was down 11 percent from 1963 and down 27 percent from 1957-59.

The difference in net farm incomes to typical producers in these 3 areas result mainly from 3 factors: Level of contract payment, number of birds produced per farm, and income from sources other than broilers. On Delmarva broiler-crop farms, cash receipts from corn and soybeans have always exceeded gross contractual broiler returns. In contrast, Maine growers received only about one-tenth and Georgia growers only about one-fifth of their gross farm receipts from other farm enterprises.

DOWNTREND IN HATCHERY CAPACITY AND NUMBERS CONTINUES

By

Herman Bluestone

Rapid changes have occurred in the hatchery segment of the poultry industry in recent years. There was a large--but not a complete--reduction in excess egg setting capacity. It was achieved through a rapid decline in the number of hatcheries, offset in part by growth in the average size of hatcheries. Hatchery capacity also shifted to the South from other regions. These developments have not fully run their course.

Chick Hatcheries

On January 1, 1965, incubators in the Nation's chick hatcheries had the capacity to hold 471 million eggs compared with 494 million on January 1, 1963 and 530 million in 1959. Hatchery capacity has declined 11 percent since 1959 even though the number of broilers and replacement chickens raised rose 19 percent. The chicks needed to expand chicken production have come mostly from fuller use of the reduced hatchery capacity and, to a much lesser, degree, from improved hatchability. In 1964, chick hatcheries produced 6.0 chicks per unit of rated capacity compared with 5.6 in 1963 and 3.2 in 1953.

Two developments have led to fuller use of facilities. One is the decreased seasonality in the demand for chicks. The other, which also explains some of the decreased seasonality, is integration. By combining the hatching function with other production and marketing functions, firms have been able to tailor hatchery capacity to the capacity or output levels of other segments of their operations. In this way they have been able to reduce unit hatchery costs. The lower costs impelled non-integrated hatcheries to use their hatchery space more fully in efforts to sustain profit margins.

Seasonal changes in chick production have been reduced in 2 ways. First, the output of broiler chicks, relatively stable the year around, has been increasing in relation to the output of egg-type chicks which is highly seasonal. Broiler-type chicks represented 81 percent of all chicks hatched in 1964 compared with 65 percent in 1955. Second, even though most of the egg-type chicks still are hatched during March-May, egg producers have been shifting their time of starting replacement chicks from the spring to other seasons in an effort to even out the seasonal pattern of egg production.

Hatcheries produce many more chicks in the spring than in the fall. If, in 1964, U. S. hatcheries had operated at the high April rate for the entire year they would have produced 7.8 chicks per unit of rated capacity. In contrast, in September 1964 hatcheries were turning out chicks at the rate of 5.0 per unit of capacity. Thus, the annual rate of output at the spring peak was 56 percent greater than in the month of low output. However, this difference now is considerably smaller than it was in the past. On an annual rate basis, the difference was 4.1 chicks in 1959 and about 4.3 in 1953.

Chick output varies most within the year in 3 regions: West North Central, East North Central, and Middle Atlantic. In the 2 North Central regions, egg-type chicks make up a relatively large proportion of the annual hatch. In contrast, the monthly output of egg-type chicks is relatively constant in the Pacific Region.

Even in the spring when demand for chicks is greatest, the Nation's incubators are not filled to capacity. The maximum number of chicks that could be hatched per year per unit of hatchery capacity (assuming 75 percent hatchability) is about 9.8. This compares with actual annual rates for April 1964 of 7.8 for the country and of 9.6 for the South Atlantic States. Despite some further expected increase in chick production over the next several years, the downtrend in chick hatch capacity is likely to continue. Excess hatchery capacity is present mostly in the East North Central, West North Central, and Mountain States. (See table 14.) Egg-setting capacity in these 3 regions decreased by 78 million eggs in the 1959-64 period while the Nation's capacity only declined 59 million eggs. These 3 regions are expected to continue accounting for most of the decline over the next 5 years. The only regions to show an increase in capacity in 1959-64 were the South Atlantic, up 11 million eggs, and the South Central, up 36 million eggs. Broiler and egg production have been increasing at a faster pace in these areas than in the Nation as a whole.

In 1964, chick hatcheries (assuming 75 percent hatchability) utilized about 60 percent of their total egg setting capacity compared with about 40 percent in 1957. About one-fifth of the unused capacity in 1964 is explained by seasonal variation in the chick hatch and four-fifths by capacity in excess of peak requirements. In 1957, seasonal variation accounted for about 23 percent of the unused capacity and an excess of facilities for the rest.

The number of chick hatcheries in the United States at the beginning of 1965 was 2,365 compared with 2,911 on January 1, 1963, and over 6,000 in 1953. Of the 2,365 hatcheries on January 1, 1965, some 654, with incubators capable of holding 200,000 eggs or more, accounted for 71 percent of the Nation's chick hatchery space. A smaller group of 252 hatcheries, with incubators holding over 500,000 eggs, had 45 percent of total capacity. Since the beginning of 1959, only the hatcheries in this largest size group have been increasing in number. Economies-to-size in hatchery operations have provided the impetus for firms to increase the scale of their plants.

Most of the smaller chick hatcheries (58 percent of the Nation's total on January 1, 1965) were located in the Mountain, the West North Central, the East North Central, and the Middle Atlantic Regions. These 4 regions, however, accounted for only 35 percent of the country's total egg setting capacity and a smaller percentage of the 1964 chick hatch.

Poult Hatcheries

The Nation's turkey hatcheries on January 1, 1965, could accommodate 51 million eggs compared with 54 million 2 years earlier and 46 million on January 1, 1959. In 1959-64, poult hatchery capacity increased about as fast as

turkeys raised. During this period, capacity expanded in all regions except the North Atlantic and South Central. In 1964, about 2.1 poults were hatched per unit of rated capacity compared with 2.0 in 1959 and 2.3 in 1961 when the turkeys raised reached a record high of 108 million. Turkey hatcheries can produce fewer birds per unit of capacity than chicken hatcheries because it takes 4 weeks to hatch a poult compared with 3 weeks for a chick.

A number of factors explain why little improvement occurred in the utilization of poult hatchery capacity. One, seasonality of demand for poults has not changed appreciably over the past 9 years. Turkey is still primarily a holiday bird and growing costs are lowest in the spring-summer period. In addition, integration in the turkey industry is not so wide-spread as in the broiler industry where about 95 percent of production is integrated. Finally, turkey hatchery operators have been catching up with chick hatchery operators in exploiting economies to size. The capacity among the largest turkey hatcheries has increased much more rapidly than the capacity among the largest chick hatcheries during the past 6 years. Between January 1, 1959 and January 1, 1965, the capacity of poult hatcheries capable of setting 200,000 or more eggs increased 78 percent. Increase for the comparable group of chick hatcheries was 17 percent.

Seasonality of poult production is extremely great. More than 100 poults are hatched in April and May for every one produced in September, October, and November. (See table 5.) Assuming a hatchability of 60 percent, the turkey industry in 1964 utilized only about a third of its total hatching capacity. Seasonality of the hatch explained almost half of the unused capacity and an excess of incubator space accounted for the rest.

Seasonality of turkey production may decrease some in coming years as a larger proportion of turkey meat is processed into convenience foods. But, this has not yet occurred even though the percentage of turkey processed beyond the cut-up, ready-to-cook stage rose from 8 percent of the 1961 crop to 17 percent in 1964. Increasing integration is expected to be the most important factor in accelerating the decrease in poult hatchery capacity over the next few years--as it has for chick hatcheries.

Poult hatcheries on January 1, 1965, totaled 453 compared with 551 in 1963 and 683 in 1959. However, some 158 hatcheries in 1965 had 78 percent of the total poult hatching capacity.

Table 1.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tables 17-19.--Egg prices: Average price per dozen at mid-month for shell eggs and per pound for frozen egg products													
United States, received by farmers													
1964	Ct.	38.6	35.7	34.3	31.7	30.1	30.7	31.9	34.8	35.0	34.7	34.1	33.0
1965	Ct.	30.9	30.6	30.7	32.7								
Grade A large eggs in retail stores in urban areas 2/3/													
1964	Ct.	60.2	57.6	53.0	51.5	48.4	47.3	49.9	53.2	59.5	56.9	55.9	53.8
1965	Ct.	52.0	48.9	47.4									
New York, wholesale:													
Extras, mixed colors or brown 4/:													
Large, 70 percent A													
1964	Ct.	42½-44	33-34½	35-36	31-32	29-30	35½-36½	36½-38	40-41	39-40	41½-42½	38-39½	33½-35
1965	Ct.	29½-31	32-33½	36-37½	35½-37								
Minimum 10 percent AA, white 5/:													
Large													
1964	Ct.	45-48	35-37	35½-37½	30-32	28-30½	36-37	38-40	42-43½	39½-41½	39-40½	40-42	35½-37½
1965	Ct.	29-31	32-34	34-36	38½-40								
Medium													
1964	Ct.	41½-43½	32-33½	32½-34	29-30½	23-24	27-28	27½-28½	31½-32	28-29	30½-31½	30½-31½	32-33
1965	Ct.	25-26½	29-31	27½-29	33-34½								
Frozen egg 6/:													
Mixed whole egg, dark colored													
1964	Ct.	30-31	29½-31	28-30	26-27½	26¾-28½	26½-28½	27-29	27½-29	27¾-29	27½-29	28-29½	27½-28½
1965	Ct.	26½-28½	24½-26	24½-26½	25½-26½								
Yolk 7/													
1964	Ct.	58-61	58-61	53-55	54½-57	55-57	53½-56	54-56	54-57	53½-54½	54-55	54-55½	54-55
1965	Ct.	54-55	53-54	51-52	44½-51½								
White													
1964	Ct.	17-18	16½-17½	15-16½	13-14	13½-14½	13½-14½	14¼-15½	15-16	15½-17	16-16½	15-16	12½-14
1965	Ct.	11-13½	11-12½	10¾-12½	11-12								
Chicago, weighted average, delivered													
Extras, mixed colors, 60-79 percent A:													
Large													
1964	Ct.	40.82	30.87	32.55	28.80	26.57	32.35	32.68	39.22	35.65	35.76	34.14	30.80
1965	Ct.	25.70	29.30	31.74	34.02								
Medium													
1964	Ct.	37.11	28.36	31.08	28.07	23.03	24.64	25.81	30.75	28.94	28.35	25.28	26.67
1965	Ct.	23.25	26.20	27.50	31.57								
Iowa, received by farmers 8/													
Buyer quality and volume incentive:													
Large or better													
1964	Ct.	28-38	28-31	29-32	24½-27½	23½-26	28½-31	29½-32	35-37½	32-34½	32½-35	32-35½	27-30½
1965	Ct.	23-27½	26-30	26½-30½	30-34								
Medium													
1964	Ct.	27½-36	25½-28½	26-29½	23½-26½	18-20½	20½-23	20½-24	25-28½	23-26½	25½-29	23-27½	22½-26½
1965	Ct.	18½-22½	21½-25½	21½-25½	27-32								
Other farm eggs:													
Large or better													
1964	Ct.	31-32	26-27	25-27	22-23	22-23	24-25	24-26	30-31	27-30	28-29	28-30	24-25
1965	Ct.	20-21	22-23	22-24	24-27								
Medium													
1964	Ct.	25-27	22-23	22-23	20	18-20	17-18	17-19	20-22	20-21	20-23	18-20	18-19
1965	Ct.	15-16	16-17	16-17	18-22								
Georgia, received by producers, Grade A 8/:													
Large													
1964	Ct.	39½-40½	30½-31	32½	27-28	25½-26½	30½	32½-33½	37-38	35	34-36	33½-34	30½
1965	Ct.	25½	28½-29	30½-31	34								

See footnotes on page 26.

Continued-

Table 1.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tables 17-19.--Egg prices: Average price per dozen at mid-month for shell eggs and per pound for frozen egg products -Continued													
Georgia, received by producers, Grade A 8/													
Medium													
1964	Ct.	37½-38½	27-29	30	26-27	19-21	22	24½-25½	29	26	27-29½	26-27	29
1965	Ct.	23	24½-26	24½-25½	28-29								
San Francisco, to retailers, cartoned, Grade AA:													
Large													
1964	Ct.	49-55	44-52	45-51	39-45	38-44	38-44	36-42	42-48	44-50	41-47	39-45	41-47
1965	Ct.	38-44	35-41	34-40	35-43								
Medium													
1964	Ct.	47-53	41-51	43-49	35-41	34-40	32-38	30-36	35-41	36-42	35-41	33-39	37-43
1965	Ct.	36-42	29-35	28-34	30-36								
Tables 20-22.--Average broiler prices per pound													
Liveweight:													
United States, at farm													
1964	Ct.	14.2	14.2	14.3	13.7	13.7	14.0	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.4	14.5	13.6
1965	Ct.	14.5	14.9	15.6	15.1								
Del-Mar-Va, at farm													
1964	Ct.	15.5	15.3	15.2	14.7	14.7	15.7	16.2	16.3	15.9	15.7	15.3	14.0
1965	Ct.	16.5	16.3	17.0									
North Georgia, delivered processing plant:													
1964	Ct.	14.4	14.4	14.6	13.8	13.7	14.0	15.0	14.8	14.8	14.4	14.6	14.0
1965	Ct.	14.8	15.2	15.8									
Central California, at farm													
1964	Ct.	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.0	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.3
1965	Ct.	16.4	16.5	16.7									
Ready-to-cook weight:													
Frying chickens in retail stores in urban areas 2/3/													
1964	Ct.	37.6	37.6	37.2	37.0	36.9	37.9	38.7	37.9	38.1	38.3	38.1	38.2
1965	Ct.	37.5	38.8	38.5									
Chicken breasts, in retail urban areas 2/10/													
1964	Ct.	66.4	66.2	65.8	64.3	65.0	65.3	66.6	65.8	65.7	66.0	65.4	66.0
1965	Ct.	66.4	67.4	67.5									
Broilers, Chicago average paid delivered (Grade A ice packed)													
1964	Ct.	24.8	24.9	24.8	24.4	24.1	24.4	26.0	25.6	25.8	25.1	25.2	24.1
1965	Ct.	25.3	26.2	26.9									
Broilers, New York, average paid delivered (Grade A ice packed)													
1964	Ct.	26.9	26.6	24.7	24.4	24.2	25.2	26.2	26.1	25.9	25.2	25.0	23.6
1965	Ct.	26.0	26.2	27.1									
Tables 23-25.--Average turkey prices per pound													
Liveweight:													
United States, at farm at mid-month													
1964	Ct.	22.1	21.8	21.5	21.3	21.5	21.0	20.5	20.9	20.8	20.4	21.1	22.3
1965	Ct.	21.9	22.2	22.6	23.6								

See footnotes on page 26.

Continued-

Table 1.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tables 23-25.--Average turkey prices per pound -Continued													
Liveweight -Continued													
San Joaquin Valley:													
Heavy-type young toms													
1964	Ct.	20.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.4	19.5	19.2	20.2	21.0
1965	Ct.	21.4	---	---									
Heavy-type young hens													
1964	Ct.	---	---	---	---	21.6	---	19.4	19.9	20.5	20.7	22.2	24.6
1965	Ct.	---	22.5	25.6									
Virginia, fryer-roasters													
1964	Ct.	---	---	21.1	20.2	21.0	20.7	19.6	20.3	21.4	21.4	---	---
1965	Ct.	21.9	21.9	---									
Iowa:													
Heavy-type young toms													
1964	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20.1	19.3	19.3	---
1965	Ct.	---	---	---									
Heavy-type young hens													
1964	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20.7	20.4	20.8	---
1965	Ct.	---	---	---									
Ready-to-cook weight:													
In retail stores in urban areas 2/9/10/													
Turkeys													
1964	Ct.	47.5	46.8	47.0	46.7	46.8	46.9	47.1	46.7	45.9	46.5	47.0	45.8
1965	Ct.	46.4	46.9	47.5									
New York, wholesale, frozen:													
Toms, heaviest weights quoted													
1964	Ct.	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.5	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.2	39.7	39.9	40.5
1965	Ct.	40.5	39.9	39.6									
Hens, 12-14 pounds													
1964	Ct.	37.6	36.8	35.9	36.4	37.1	36.2	34.8	36.0	36.6	36.7	37.5	39.0
1965	Ct.	39.2	39.7	39.8									
Chicago, wholesale, frozen:													
Toms, heaviest weights quoted													
1964	Ct.	39.5	39.5	39.0	39.0	39.4	39.1	38.7	39.5	39.5	38.7	38.4	38.3
1965	Ct.	38.4	38.5	38.5									
Hens, 12-14 pounds													
1964	Ct.	35.4	35.6	34.1	33.7	34.2	34.0	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	34.6	36.2
1965	Ct.	36.5	36.5	37.1									

Table 26.--Prices paid for broiler-type chicks, poults, broiler hatching eggs, feed and feed ingredients

Broiler-type chicks per 100													
Georgia													
1964	Dol.	9.00	8.85	8.25	8.19	7.65	7.81	8.44	8.85	9.38	9.75	9.75	10.00
1965	Dol.	10.00	10.00	10.00									
Broiler hatching eggs per dozen													
Georgia													
1964	Ct.	60.0	59.0	56.0	55.8	53.6	54.8	58.8	60.6	62.5	64.0	64.0	65.5
1965	Ct.	66.0	66.0	66.0									
All poults per 100													
1964	Dol.	57.30	59.70	62.50	63.20	62.00	62.90	60.10	54.60	50.40	49.20	50.90	53.40
1965	Dol.	57.80	57.80	58.70									

See footnotes on page 26.

Continued-

Table 1.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Table 26.--Prices paid for broiler-type chicks, poults, broiler hatching eggs, feed and feed ingredients -Continued													
Feed per 100 pounds:													
Poultry ration													
1964	Dol.	3.57	3.57	3.55	3.56	3.55	3.46	3.43	3.42	3.44	3.43	3.41	3.45
1965	Dol.	3.41	3.43	3.43									
Scratch grain													
1964	Dol.	3.98	3.97	3.97	3.98	4.00	3.97	3.97	3.94	3.94	3.95	3.92	3.94
1965	Dol.	3.90	3.91	3.94									
Broiler grower feed													
1964	Dol.	4.86	4.82	4.84	4.81	4.80	4.78	4.78	4.74	4.78	4.81	4.78	4.83
1965	Dol.	4.80	4.83	4.80									
Turkey grower feed													
1964	Dol.	4.85	4.88	4.79	4.84	4.82	4.81	4.79	4.81	4.80	4.86	4.78	4.81
1965	Dol.	4.69	4.76	4.70									
Corn 11/													
1964	Dol.	1.95	1.93	1.98	2.04	2.07	2.07	2.00	2.00	2.09	1.96	1.86	2.04
1965	Dol.	2.05	2.09	2.11									
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein													
1964	Dol.	5.17	5.13	5.05	5.01	4.87	4.74	4.76	4.68	4.76	4.86	4.77	4.77
1965	Dol.	4.76	4.81	4.80									
Tables 27-28.--Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, 50 States													
Average for the month:													
Number of layers on farms													
1964	Mil.	304.3	301.5	299.7	295.9	292.2	288.6	287.3	290.7	297.8	303.9	306.8	308.4
1965	Mil.	305.6	300.8	297.7									
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1964	No.	1,754	1,723	1,924	1,910	1,973	1,870	1,860	1,789	1,692	1,731	1,689	1,763
1965	No.	1,815	1,686	1,910									
Total monthly egg production													
1964	Mil. cs.	14.8	14.4	16.0	15.7	16.0	15.0	14.8	14.4	14.0	14.6	14.3	15.1
1965	Mil. cs.	15.4	14.1	15.8									
First of month:													
Number of layers on farms													
1964	Mil.	306.8	301.8	301.2	298.1	293.7	290.5	286.7	288.0	293.4	302.3	305.6	308.0
1965	Mil.	308.8	302.4	299.1	296.3								
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1964	No.	55.2	58.0	60.9	63.3	64.1	63.2	61.4	58.5	57.0	55.8	55.9	56.1
1965	No.	57.7	59.4	61.0	62.3								
Daily rate of egg production													
1964	Mil.	169.4	175.0	183.4	188.7	188.3	183.6	176.0	168.5	167.2	168.7	170.9	172.8
1965	Mil.	178.2	179.6	182.5	184.6								
Table 29.--Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 50 States													
Eggs produced on farms													
1964	1,000 cs.	14,822	14,431	16,014	15,703	16,017	14,989	14,842	14,447	13,994	14,614	14,319	15,103
1965	1,000 ca.	15,408	14,083	15,797									
Shell eggs to storage													
1964	1,000 cs.	70	-59	-33	36	93	27	-17	-65	36	5	-58	-40
1965	1,000 cs.	-5	-16	-4									

See footnotes on page 26.

Continued-

Table 1.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Table 29.--Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 50 States -Continued													
Eggs broken commercially 12/													
1964	1,000 cs.	708	1,154	1,533	1,780	2,156	2,020	1,525	918	837	817	811	893
1965	1,000 cs.	1,180	1,300	1,673									
Eggs used for hatching													
1964	1,000 cs.	833	1,047	1,100	1,087	923	853	780	710	743	733	770	813
1965	1,000 cs.	823	1,014										
Balance													
1964	1,000 cs.	13,211	11,014	13,414	12,800	12,845	12,089	12,554	12,884	12,378	13,059	12,796	13,437
1965	1,000 cs.	13,410	11,785	14,128									
USDA purchases of dried egg solids (shell equivalent)													
1964	1,000 cs.	---	---	30	374	305	354	180	121	54	89	25	---
1965	1,000 cs.	---	---	---	---								
Table 30.--Commercial production of poultry and red meat, 48 States													
Chicken and turkey meat, ready-to-cook weight 13/													
1964	Mil. lb.	557	464	494	541	569	611	635	699	778	838	725	640
1965	Mil. lb.	560	469	526									
Total red meat, carcass weight 14/													
1964	Mil. lb.	2,822	2,393	2,594	2,716	2,553	2,584	2,537	2,428	2,625	2,924	2,697	2,814
1965	Mil. lb.	2,690	2,352	2,778									
Table 31.--Chicken certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight													
Young													
1964	Mil. lb.	391.8	345.6	371.2	406.6	423.0	454.5	436.0	432.8	419.9	413.2	339.3	376.3
1965	Mil. lb.	396.0	353.0	407.7									
Mature													
1964	Mil. lb.	39.3	26.7	31.1	32.4	30.2	30.6	28.3	32.2	39.7	54.1	44.2	46.9
1965	Mil. lb.	41.9	33.2	33.9									
Total													
1964	Mil. lb.	431.0	372.3	402.3	439.1	453.2	485.2	464.2	464.9	459.7	467.4	383.5	423.2
1965	Mil. lb.	437.8	386.3	441.6									
Table 32.--Turkey certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight													
Fryer-roasters													
1964	Mil. lb.	5.9	5.7	7.7	8.0	6.5	8.9	9.1	8.9	10.7	12.9	11.9	7.8
1965	Mil. lb.	4.1	4.8	6.2									
Young turkeys													
1964	Mil. lb.	25.4	6.2	6.3	7.9	12.7	29.0	71.7	135.1	197.1	245.0	238.5	134.9
1965	Mil. lb.	26.9	8.4	7.7									
Old turkeys													
1964	Mil. lb.	.9	.6	1.7	2.1	10.7	14.8	5.7	1.6	.4	.3	.2	.2
1965	Mil. lb.	.2	.5	.7									
Total turkey													
1964	Mil. lb.	32.1	12.5	15.6	18.0	29.9	52.6	86.6	145.6	208.3	258.3	250.6	143.0
1965	Mil. lb.	31.2	13.7	14.5									

See footnotes on page 26.

Continued-

Table 1.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Table 33.--Chicken and turkey inspected for canning and other processed foods in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight													
Chicken:													
Young													
1964	Mil. lb.	9.9	9.7	9.5	11.2	11.9	11.0	10.8	10.1	10.2	9.9	9.3	10.5
1965	Mil. lb.	10.8	9.1	11.8									
Mature													
1964	Mil. lb.	23.4	20.0	21.4	20.4	19.2	17.0	18.1	20.1	21.3	27.1	24.2	24.5
1965	Mil. lb.	25.9	24.1	25.7									
Total													
1964	Mil. lb.	33.3	29.8	30.9	31.6	31.1	27.9	28.9	30.2	31.5	37.0	33.4	35.1
1965	Mil. lb.	36.7	33.3	37.4									
Turkey													
1964	Mil. lb.	16.5	12.4	13.6	15.2	15.0	18.2	17.1	17.8	19.4	23.6	21.7	20.5
1965	Mil. lb.	16.8	15.1	17.6									
Table 34.--Chicks hatched by types and pullet chicks placed													
Chicks hatched:													
Broiler-type													
1964	Mil.	182.0	185.3	212.0	211.1	219.6	205.6	201.3	186.5	166.4	174.5	176.0	185.6
1965	Mil.	190.5	188.1	217.2									
Egg-type													
1964	Mil.	31.3	42.3	74.3	89.5	77.4	46.9	32.3	26.7	28.3	28.9	24.8	25.1
1965	Mil.	31.7	37.0	60.2									
Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks 15/:													
Total for month													
1964	Thou.	1,970	2,298	3,263	2,880	2,302	2,692	2,618	2,592	2,299	2,502	2,039	1,864
1965	Thou.	2,001	2,612	3,255									
Cumulation relevant to breeder flock 16/													
1964	Thou.	20,669	20,541	21,578	22,336	22,670	21,856	19,398	17,817	17,445	18,568	19,182	19,011
1965	Thou.	19,142	19,645	20,615	20,944	21,148	19,924	18,908	18,607	18,527	19,164		
For laying flock replacements 17/													
1964	Thou.	17,762	23,542	40,549	47,791	41,103	26,279	18,855	16,034	16,602	17,014	14,568	14,469
1965	Thou.	17,956	21,232	33,529									
Table 35.--Poults hatched by breeds													
Poults hatched:													
Light breeds													
1964	Thou.	703	805	1,027	1,299	1,838	1,777	1,732	1,271	703	675	568	634
1965	Thou.	668	752	989									
Heavy white breeds													
1964	Thou.	1,828	3,139	6,700	7,876	7,996	6,904	3,423	1,257	513	513	617	1,074
1965	Thou.	1,869	3,804	7,965									
Other heavy breeds													
1964	Thou.	1,419	4,342	10,883	12,318	11,934	8,055	2,998	402	170	191	250	333
1965	Thou.	1,230	3,823	9,810									
Total heavy breeds													
1964	Thou.	3,247	7,481	17,583	20,194	19,930	14,959	6,421	1,659	683	704	867	1,407
1965	Thou.	3,099	7,627	17,775									
All breeds													
1964	Thou.	3,950	8,286	18,610	21,493	21,768	16,736	8,153	2,930	1,386	1,379	1,435	2,041
1965	Thou.	3,767	8,379	18,764									

See footnotes on page 26.

Continued-

Table 1.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Table 36.--Cold storage holdings of shell and frozen eggs, first of the month													
All frozen eggs													
1964	Mil. lb.	55.4	44.0	40.3	45.7	62.4	85.7	105.6	113.8	107.9	97.6	84.3	68.8
1965	Mil. lb.	58.1	53.8	52.7	55.7								
Shell eggs													
1964	1,000 cs.	67	137	78	45	81	174	201	184	119	155	160	102
1965	1,000 cs.	62	57	41	37								
Shell equivalent of all eggs													
1964	1,000 cs.	1,469	1,250	1,099	1,193	1,661	2,344	2,876	3,064	2,851	2,626	2,294	1,843
1965	1,000 cs.	1,534	1,420	1,375	1,447								
Table 37.--Cold storage holdings of frozen egg, by types, first of the month													
Frozen whole mixed egg													
1964	Mil. lb.	26.1	20.7	19.5	21.2	29.8	41.3	52.0	58.5	58.2	53.9	47.6	38.4
1965	Mil. lb.	31.3	28.3	27.1	28.5								
Frozen egg whites													
1964	Mil. lb.	11.3	8.7	8.0	9.9	13.4	19.0	23.8	23.9	21.7	18.8	15.6	12.9
1965	Mil. lb.	11.5	10.8	10.4	11.0								
Frozen egg yolks													
1964	Mil. lb.	16.5	13.3	12.0	13.7	18.3	24.3	27.9	29.6	26.3	23.3	19.4	15.6
1965	Mil. lb.	13.1	12.9	13.2	14.9								
Tables 38-40.--Cold storage holdings of poultry, first of the month													
Broilers and fryers													
1964	Mil. lb.	30.2	30.3	28.0	25.3	23.4	23.3	22.7	23.6	23.4	22.9	24.6	23.8
1965	Mil. lb.	26.8	27.4	25.5	21.6								
Turkey													
1964	Mil. lb.	217.5	214.7	188.1	151.1	122.5	99.9	88.7	102.5	149.1	233.0	342.2	273.6
1965	Mil. lb.	204.7	195.1	166.9	134.3								
Poultry excluding turkeys and ducks													
1964	Mil. lb.	134.6	134.7	123.7	114.9	111.9	110.4	112.7	112.0	110.8	118.4	130.3	131.6
1965	Mil. lb.	138.5	136.7	127.2	111.2								
Tables 41-42.--Exports of fresh or frozen poultry to selected areas													
Broilers:													
Common Market:													
West Germany													
1964	Thou. lb.	2,730	3,253	3,887	2,786	4,434	3,040	2,283	2,170	3,494	3,239	2,484	2,075
1965	Thou. lb.	357	887										
Total													
1964	Thou. lb.	3,342	3,751	4,661	3,530	4,915	3,811	3,132	2,616	3,851	3,788	2,959	2,498
1965	Thou. lb.	462	1,224										
Other countries													
1964	Thou. lb.	5,408	5,789	5,192	4,532	6,140	4,903	6,593	5,139	5,425	7,455	5,534	5,702
1965	Thou. lb.	1,741	3,349										
Grand total													
1964	Thou. lb.	8,750	9,540	9,853	8,062	11,055	8,714	9,725	7,755	9,276	11,243	8,493	8,200
1965	Thou. lb.	2,203	4,573										

See footnotes on page 26.

Continued-

Table 1.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tables 41-42.--Exports of fresh or frozen poultry to selected areas -Continued													
Turkey:													
Common Market													
West Germany													
1964	Thou. lb.	1,291	1,156	1,139	650	538	621	824	2,078	4,285	5,775	2,670	2,104
1965	Thou. lb.	644	1,526										
Total													
1964	Thou. lb.	1,517	1,565	1,410	1,128	902	1,293	1,323	2,509	5,651	7,326	3,182	2,796
1965	Thou. lb.	1,044	1,980										
Other countries													
1964	Thou. lb.	251	597	1,081	880	839	1,546	1,701	697	789	1,613	1,096	1,540
1965	Thou. lb.	238	220										
Grand total													
1964	Thou. lb.	1,768	2,162	2,491	2,008	1,741	2,839	3,024	3,206	6,440	8,939	4,278	4,336
1965	Thou. lb.	1,282	2,200										
Tables 43-46.--USDA contracts to purchase dried egg solids, young chickens and turkey													
Dried egg solids (shell equivalent)													
1964	1,000 cs.	---	---	29.5	374.1	305.2	354.4	179.7	120.6	54.1	88.6	24.6	---
1965	1,000 cs.	---	---	---	---								
Young chickens, ready-to-cook weight													
1964 18/	Thou. lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,610	8,850	10,050	8,310	7,350	11,760
1965	Thou. lb.	---	---	---	---								
Turkey, ready-to-cook weight													
1964	Thou. lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,760	31,405	16,610	---	---
1965	Thou. lb.	---	---	---	---								

1/ These data update tables 17 through 46 in the "Selected Statistical Series for Poultry and Eggs Through 1964", Bulletin ERS 232, issued May 1965. Table numbers shown are the same as those in this statistical supplement to the "Poultry and Egg Situation".
2/ Reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices collected during a three-day period in month.
3/ Fifty urban areas in sample.
4/ Midwestern.
5/ Nearby.
6/ First Friday of each month.
7/ Highest color quoted.
8/ Mostly price when quoted.
9/ Thirty-five urban areas.
10/ Birds weighing 8-16 pounds.
11/ Prices received by farmers converted to a hundredweight basis.
12/ Excluding USDA purchases.
13/ Chicken and turkey meat excludes slaughter on farms for home use and non-farm production. Estimates of monthly poultry meat production based on available indications of marketings developed from information on inventories, numbers raised, intentions to raise and market poultry as well as data on chick placements and current monthly marketings.
14/ Excludes farm slaughter, lard and rendered pork fat.
15/ Placements reported by leading breeders. Does not include additional breeders added beginning in 1964.
16/ Sum of domestic placements 7-14 months previous. Excludes additional breeders added in January 1964.
17/ One-half egg-type chick hatch plus pullet chicks placed for hatchery supply flocks, including data for additional breeders of broiler chicks.
18/ Does not include 630,000 pounds of canned chicken purchased in July and 630,000 pounds in August.

Table 2.--Production, disposition and prices of liquid egg, September-March, 1963-64 and 1964-65

Item	Unit	1963-64								1964-65							
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Sept.-Mar.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Sept.-Mar.
Farm egg production	Thou. cs.	13,639	14,264	14,158	14,711	14,822	14,431	16,014	102,039	13,994	14,614	14,319	15,103	15,408	14,083	15,797	103,318
Liquid egg production 1/:																	
As reported	Thou. lb.	30,718	28,651	24,859	27,399	27,955	45,589	61,731	246,902	35,178	35,772	33,038	35,277	46,593	51,336	66,075	303,269
Shell equivalent	Thou. cs.	778	725	629	694	708	1,154	1,563	6,251	891	906	836	893	1,180	1,300	1,673	7,679
As a % of shell egg production	Pct.	5.7	5.1	4.4	4.7	4.8	8.0	9.8	6.1	6.4	6.2	5.8	5.9	7.7	9.2	10.6	7.4
Disposition:																	
All products:																	
Total	Thou. lb.	30,718	28,651	24,859	27,399	27,955	45,589	61,731	246,902	35,178	35,772	33,038	35,277	46,593	51,336	66,075	303,269
For immediate consumption	Thou. lb.	3,965	4,166	2,416	3,442	2,841	5,375	6,521	28,726	4,673	4,608	5,061	4,472	5,345	5,834	6,761	36,754
Used for drying	Thou. lb.	8,624	8,658	7,287	7,978	7,324	11,912	16,127	67,910	11,560	11,793	10,932	10,700	14,951	17,340	23,659	100,935
Frozen	Thou. lb.	18,129	15,827	15,156	15,979	17,790	28,302	39,083	150,266	18,945	19,371	17,045	20,105	26,297	28,162	35,655	165,580
Albumen:																	
Total	Thou. lb.	10,192	9,649	8,030	9,883	9,264	15,967	22,239	85,224	11,367	11,067	11,079	13,254	16,823	19,092	24,130	106,812
For immediate consumption	Thou. lb.	2,376	2,094	1,506	1,981	1,344	2,968	4,149	16,418	2,196	1,987	2,328	2,310	2,866	3,370	3,279	18,336
Used for drying	Thou. lb.	3,701	3,767	3,438	4,584	3,920	6,468	8,227	34,105	5,413	5,105	4,520	5,367	8,170	9,710	12,882	51,167
Frozen	Thou. lb.	4,115	3,788	3,086	3,318	4,000	6,531	9,863	34,701	3,758	3,975	4,231	5,577	5,787	6,012	7,969	37,309
All yolk:																	
Total	Thou. lb.	7,689	7,460	5,990	6,649	5,935	10,186	15,788	59,697	7,183	7,119	6,892	8,164	11,111	11,980	15,329	67,778
For immediate consumption	Thou. lb.	845	684	155	504	118	633	583	3,522	863	896	1,053	786	888	1,051	1,486	7,023
Used for drying	Thou. lb.	1,710	2,444	1,814	1,255	1,148	2,011	3,051	13,433	1,377	1,401	981	1,870	2,368	2,574	3,410	13,981
Frozen	Thou. lb.	5,134	4,332	4,021	4,890	4,669	7,542	12,154	42,742	4,943	4,822	4,858	5,508	7,855	8,355	10,433	46,774
Plain and mixed whole:																	
Total	Thou. lb.	12,837	11,542	10,839	10,867	12,756	19,436	23,704	101,981	16,629	17,586	15,067	13,859	18,659	20,264	26,616	128,682
For immediate consumption	Thou. lb.	744	1,388	755	957	1,379	1,774	1,789	8,786	1,614	1,725	1,680	1,376	1,591	1,413	1,996	11,395
Used for drying	Thou. lb.	3,213	2,447	2,035	2,139	2,256	3,433	4,849	20,372	4,770	5,287	5,431	3,463	4,413	5,056	7,367	35,787
Frozen	Thou. lb.	8,880	7,707	8,049	7,771	9,121	14,229	17,066	72,823	10,244	10,574	7,956	9,020	12,655	13,795	17,253	81,497
Cold storage holdings first of month:																	
Total frozen	Thou. lb.	105,437	95,389	79,984	68,050	55,364	43,965	40,331	4/45,693	107,941	97,616	84,296	68,752	58,126	53,844	52,686	4/55,693
Whites	Thou. lb.	21,385	19,210	15,697	13,333	11,253	8,720	7,979	4/9,889	21,656	18,792	15,570	12,892	11,459	10,786	10,447	4/11,030
Yolks	Thou. lb.	29,623	26,443	22,242	19,313	16,492	13,347	12,015	4/13,710	26,307	23,273	19,432	15,624	13,088	12,925	13,233	4/14,922
Whole or mixed	Thou. lb.	51,616	47,303	39,912	33,743	26,132	20,653	19,521	4/21,217	58,168	53,880	47,603	38,407	31,272	28,342	27,079	4/28,493
Unclassified	Thou. lb.	2,813	2,433	2,133	1,661	1,487	1,245	816	4/877	1,810	1,671	1,691	1,829	2,307	1,791	1,927	4/1,248
New York wholesale price of frozen egg:																	
Whites 2/	Ct.	17.0	17.6	17.4	17.0	17.5	17.4	16.1	4/14.5	16.2	16.1	16.0	14.4	11.8	11.8	11.6	4/11.5
Yolks 2/3/	Ct.	58.8	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	54.0	4/52.0	54.0	54.0	54.8	55.0	54.5	53.5	51.5	4/48.0
Mixed whole dark color 2/	Ct.	29.2	30.0	29.5	29.5	30.2	30.2	28.0	4/27.5	28.4	28.2	28.5	28.2	27.2	25.2	25.5	4/26.0

1/ Ingredients added. 2/ Average of range, first Friday of each month. 30 pound tin cans, carlots and trucklots. 3/ 45 percent solids, plain highest color. 4/ April data.

Table 3.--Egg-type chick hatchery operations, United States and 6 States reporting weekly, 1964 to date

Month	United States				6 States reporting weekly 1/					
	Hatch		Percentage change 1964 to 1965		Hatch			Egg settings advanced 3 weeks		
					Reported 2/		Percentage change 1964 to 1965	Reported 2/		Percentage change 1964 to 1965
	1964	1965	Hatch	Eggs in incubators beginning of month	1964	1965		1964	1965	
	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.
January	31,318	31,711	1	1	8,665	9,266	7	11,083	12,128	9
February	42,284	37,008	-12	11	10,945	10,511	-4	13,913	13,348	-4
March	74,336	60,232	-19	-20	18,354	15,259	-17	23,551	19,386	-18
April	89,534			-19	14,956	3/9,903	-11	19,303	16,368	-15
May	77,424				13,937			17,683	4/8,550	-7
June	46,947				14,261			18,588		
July	32,308				9,353			12,293		
August	26,678				8,433			10,927		
September	28,331				11,183			14,717		
October	28,872				8,942			11,807		
November	24,847				7,573			9,872		
December	25,142				8,919			11,941		

1/ Six States included are Georgia, South Carolina, Illinois, California, Oregon and Washington. 2/ Sum of weeks with 4 or more days in the month for 1965 and comparable weeks of 1964. 3/ Data for first 3 weeks of the month. In the same period a year earlier 11,144,000 chicks were hatched. 4/ Data for first 2 weeks of the month. In the same period a year earlier 9,197,000 eggs were set.

Table 4.--Turkey hatchery operations, United States and important reporting States, by months, 1964 to date

Month	United States						10 States reporting weekly 1/			
	Poults hatched during the month				Eggs in incubators first day of month, percentage change from year ago		Hatch 2/		Egg setting advanced 4 weeks 2/	
	Reported		Percentage change from year ago				1965	Percentage change 1964 to 1965	1965	Percentage change 1964 to 1965
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965				
	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Thou.	Pct.	Thou.	Pct.
					Heavy-white breeds					
January	1,828	1,869	21	2	20	-4	1,467	7	2,221	-9
February	3,139	3,804	20	21	11	18	2,870	20	4,632	12
March	6,700	7,965	35	19	24	10	6,542	20	10,382	11
April	7,876		34		23		3/4,606	4/27	9,862	16
May	7,996		26		17				3/8,507	4/29
June	6,904		26		24					
July	3,423		15		10					
August	1,257		-9		-7					
September	513		-7		-21					
October	513		-22		-29					
November	617		-33		-34					
December	1,074		-18		-24					
					Other heavy breeds					
January	1,419	1,230	17	-13	28	-32	669	-32	842	-48
February	4,342	3,823	-3	-12	-10	-12	2,476	-23	3,819	-27
March	10,883	9,810	-1	-10	-10	-13	8,141	-14	12,839	-12
April	12,318		-10		-16		3/5,422	4/-12	11,832	-10
May	11,934		-11		-13				3/9,236	4/-13
June	8,055		-7		-9					
July	2,998		0		-9					
August	402		35		20					
September	170		6		41					
October	191		-34		-21					
November	250		-41		-28					
December	333		-40		-45					
					Total - all heavy breeds					
January	3,247	3,099	19	-5	23	-16	2,136	-9	3,063	-24
February	7,481	7,627	6	2	-2	1	5,346	-5	8,451	-10
March	17,583	17,775	10	1	1	-4	14,683	-2	23,221	-3
April	20,194		3		-3		3/10,028	4/2	21,694	0
May	19,930		1		-3				3/17,743	4/3
June	14,959		6		3					
July	6,421		7		0					
August	1,659		-1		-1					
September	683		-4		-10					
October	704		-26		-27					
November	867		-36		-32					
December	1,407		-25		-30					
					Light breeds					
January	703	668	24	-5	3	4	464	2	695	-1
February	805	752	25	-7	10	-4	578	-2	875	-10
March	1,027	989	30	-4	9	-3	897	3	1,454	3
April	1,299		42		19		3/613	4/-1	1,300	-11
May	1,838		16		1				3/1,480	4/-4
June	1,777		17		6					
July	1,732		4		-8					
August	1,271		19		3					
September	703		51		18					
October	675		50		56					
November	568		26		21					
December	634		9		4					
					Total - all breeds					
January	3,950	3,767	20	-5	19	-11	2,600	-8	3,758	-21
February	8,286	8,379	7	1	-1	1	5,924	-4	9,326	-10
March	18,610	18,764	11	1	1	-4	15,580	-1	24,675	-2
April	21,493		5		-2		3/10,641	4/2	22,994	-1
May	21,768		2		-3				3/19,223	4/2
June	16,736		7		4					
July	8,153		7		-2					
August	2,930		7		0					
September	1,386		18		1					
October	1,379		-2		0					
November	1,435		-20		-19					
December	2,041		-16		-22					

1/ The 10 States include California, Oregon, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Texas, Virginia and South Carolina. 2/ Sum of weeks with 4 or more days in the month in 1965 and comparable weeks in 1964. 3/ Data for first 3 weeks of the month. 4/ Change based on 3-week totals.

Table 5.--Turkeys: Monthly hatchings, by breed type, advanced to indicate prospective month of marketing, 48 States, 1960-65

Month of marketing	Light breeds advanced 4 months			Heavy breeds: Hens advanced 5 months			Heavy breeds: Toms advanced 6 months			All turkeys: Sum of preceding columns		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Jan.	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.0	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4
Feb.	.3	.5	.3	.4	.5	.6	.5	.9	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.9
Mar.	.4	.6	.3	.5	.7	.7	.4	.5	.6	1.3	1.8	1.6
Apr.	.6	.9	.3	.8	1.0	.9	.5	.7	.7	1.8	2.6	1.9
May	.6	1.0	.4	1.0	1.8	1.2	.8	1.0	.9	2.4	3.7	2.4
June	.8	.8	.5	1.6	2.7	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.2	3.5	5.3	3.3
July	1.0	1.1	.7	3.5	4.8	2.8	1.6	2.7	1.6	6.0	8.6	5.1
Aug.	1.1	1.6	.9	7.0	9.0	7.0	3.5	4.8	2.8	11.5	15.4	10.7
Sept.	1.6	2.1	1.5	8.3	10.3	9.7	7.0	9.0	7.0	16.9	21.3	18.3
Oct.	1.7	1.9	1.6	8.1	10.4	10.4	8.3	10.3	9.7	18.1	22.6	21.7
Nov.	1.6	1.8	1.5	5.7	7.2	6.9	8.1	10.4	10.4	15.4	19.4	18.8
Dec.	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.5	3.0	3.0	5.7	7.2	6.9	9.4	11.2	10.9
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
Jan.	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	4.4	4.4	4.7
Feb.	.4	.5	.7	.5	.4	.3	1.0	.8	.8	1.9	1.6	1.8
Mar.	.3	.5	.6	.5	.5	.4	.5	.4	.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Apr.	.5	.6	.6	.5	.7	.4	.5	.5	.4	1.5	1.7	1.4
May	.6	.7	.7	.7	.9	.7	.5	.7	.4	1.8	2.3	1.8
June	.6	.8	.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	.7	.9	.7	2.7	3.4	3.0
July	.8	1.0	1.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	5.7	6.4	6.4
Aug.	.9	1.3		8.0	8.8	8.9	3.5	3.6	3.8	12.4	13.7	
Sept.	1.6	1.8		9.8	10.1		8.0	8.8	8.9	19.3	20.7	
Oct.	1.5	1.8		9.9	10.0		9.8	10.1		21.1	21.8	
Nov.	1.7	1.7		7.1	7.5		9.9	10.0		18.6	19.2	
Dec.	1.1	1.3		3.0	3.2		7.1	7.5		11.1	12.0	

Table 6.--Charges on U. S. broilers and turkeys imported by West Germany, per pound, July 30, 1962 to date

Period	Type II broilers				Type II turkeys	
	Gate price	Levy			Gate price	Variable levy
		Supplemental	Variable	Total		
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1962:						
July 30-September 30	33.84	0.03	9.68	9.71	34.57	12.02
October 1-December 31	33.81	2.83	9.72	12.55	34.57	12.02
1963:						
January 1-March 31	33.09	2.73	10.21	12.94	34.30	13.38
April 1-June 9	32.84	2.27	10.77	13.04	33.89	13.38
June 10-June 30	32.84	3.40	10.77	14.17	33.89	13.38
July 1-July 31	32.21	2.72	10.77	13.49	33.89	13.38
August 1-September 31	32.42	2.72	10.66	13.38	34.20	12.93
October 1-October 20	32.59	2.72	10.55	13.27	34.37	13.27
October 21-December 31	32.59	1.70	10.55	12.25	34.37	13.27
1964:						
January 1-February 9	32.59	2.27	10.09	12.36	34.27	12.81
February 10-March 31	32.59	2.83	10.09	12.92	34.27	12.81
April 1-July 31	32.78	2.83	9.87	12.70	34.64	12.36
August 1-September 30	32.83	2.83	9.98	12.81	34.80	12.47
October 1-October 29	32.71	2.83	10.06	12.89	34.58	12.67
October 30-November 15	32.71	3.97	10.06	14.03	34.58	12.67
November 16-December 31	32.71	5.67	10.06	15.73	34.58	12.67
1965:						
January 1-March 5	32.71	5.67	10.06	15.73	34.58	12.67
March 6-March 14	32.71	6.80	10.06	16.86	34.58	12.67
March 15-March 31	32.71	7.94	10.06	18.00	34.58	12.67
April 1-	32.71	7.94	10.06	18.00	34.58	12.67

Compiled by Dairy and Poultry Division, FAS.

Table 7.--Total product weight of U. S. poultry meat exports, to major markets, 1962 to date

Country	Unit	1962	1963	1964	1964 Jan.-Feb.	1965 Jan.-Feb.
		Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
West Germany	Pound	152.3	74.9	99.3	15.5	6.4
Netherlands	do.	27.2	17.2	16.6	1.8	.9
Switzerland	do.	21.9	11.2	7.9	0.6	.2
Hong Kong	do.	14.0	12.6	16.1	2.0	1.0
Canada	do.	10.5	8.2	13.4	1.7	.9
Trinidad	do.	6.3	6.6	3.9	1.3	.1
Greece	do.	3.1	16.5	7.9	.8	.1
Austria	do.	2.8	3.9	2.5	.2	.1
Japan	do.	.8	9.6	10.6	3.8	.6
Others	do.	32.1	48.1	53.0	6.1	4.9
Total:						
Quantity	do.	271.0	208.8	231.2	33.8	15.2
Value	Dollar	75.8	56.8	61.3	9.2	4.2

Compiled by Dairy and Poultry Division, FAS.

Table 8.--Production, income, expense, and related items, representative commercial family-operated poultry farm, New Jersey, average 1957-59 and 1960-64 1/

Item	Unit	1957-59 average	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 2/
Average number of layers in flock	Number	4,080	4,193	4,514	4,646	4,696	4,718
Chickens raised	do.	3,042	2,771	2,828	2,980	2,856	2,964
Eggs produced per layer	do.	195	193	194	192	196	199
Labor used	Hour	5,200	5,130	4,980	5,010	5,080	4,990
Operator and family	do.	4,280	4,330	4,080	4,110	4,170	4,090
Hired	do.	920	800	900	900	910	900
Total farm capital, January 1	Dollar	42,090	43,140	44,970	44,720	44,080	45,430
Total cash receipts	do.	25,410	27,142	27,353	26,789	26,900	26,265
Eggs sold	do.	24,658	26,261	26,673	25,834	26,121	25,552
Poultry sold	do.	752	881	680	955	779	713
Total cash expenses	do.	25,487	23,729	24,014	25,323	25,862	24,969
Feed	do.	19,286	17,661	18,018	19,484	20,081	19,300
Other	do.	6,201	6,068	5,996	5,839	5,781	5,669
Net cash farm income	do.	-77	3,413	3,339	1,466	1,038	1,296
Value of perquisites	do.	922	952	961	967	983	1,034
Inventory increase	do.	897	793	659	0	72	140
Net farm income	do.	1,742	5,158	4,959	2,433	2,093	2,470
Index numbers (1957-59=100):							
Production per hour of man labor	Percent	100	106	131	118	133	149
Production per unit of input	do.	100	100	105	102	106	109
Prices received for products sold	do.	100	105	98	94	92	86
Prices paid, including wages	do.	100	93	91	93	95	92
Average egg price, per dozen 3/	Cent	37	39	37	35	34	33
Egg-feed price ratio 4/	Pound	9.7	11.1	10.7	9.9	9.3	9.3

1/ More detailed data for earlier years published in PES-219, May 1962. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ These prices for sales at wholesale differ from the mid-month average price for the State, which reflects all methods of sale. 4/ This egg-feed price ratio is based on the data for the representative farm, not the State-wide estimate.

Table 9.--Summaries of operations on account-keeping egg farms, 2 California counties and Ohio, 1959-64

Area	Labor income per layer 1/					
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
California:						
Sonoma County	1.23	1.86	1.28	0.56	1.08	1.09
Orange County	1.01	1.97	1.78	1.14	1.12	.96
Ohio	3/.54	1.79	1.68	1.06	1.07	.78
	Management income per layer 2/					
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
California:						
Sonoma County	0.27	1.08	0.68	0.07	0.71	0.80
Orange County	.18	1.39	1.31	.73	.89	.82
Ohio	---	---	.82	.46	.46	.10
	Average number of layers per farm					
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
California:						
Sonoma County	4.0	4.6	6.7	8.3	11.0	13.1
Orange County	7.0	9.3	9.6	10.9	15.2	29.1
Ohio	1.8	1.8	2.0	3.3	3.3	4.4

1/ All income minus all costs before allowing for value of family labor. 2/ All income minus all costs after allowing for value of family labor at the rate of $1.50 per hour in California and $1.00 per hour in Ohio. 3/ Data for only 11 months. Source: Reports of Federal State Extension Services at the University of California and the Ohio State University.

Table 10.--Organization, production, costs and returns, typical broiler farms, Maine, Delmarva, Georgia, 1957-59, 1963 and 1964

Item	Unit	Maine 1/			Delmarva 1/			Georgia 2/		
		1957-59 average	1963	1964 3/	1957-59 average	1963	1964 3/	1957-59 average	1963	1964 3/
Land in farms	Acre	102	90	88	106	113	114	64	65	65
Cropland harvested	do.	3.6	2.5	2.5	79	93	94	6.29	3.85	3.50
Crops harvested:	do.	3.6	2.5	2.5	78.7	93.3	93.9	6.29	3.85	3.50
Corn	do.	---	---	---	37.8	43.5	43.1	4.34	2.80	2.60
Soybeans	do.	---	---	---	40.9	49.8	50.8	---	---	---
Hay	do.	3.6	2.5	2.5	---	---	---	1.95	1.05	.90
Crop yield per harvested acre										
Corn	Bushel	---	---	---	48.8	51.8	56.2	28.1	43.0	42.0
Soybeans	do.	---	---	---	22.4	17.5	15.1	---	---	---
Hay	Ton	1.2	1.2	1.1	---	---	---	1.17	1.58	1.65
Broilers produced	Number	54,790	64,655	67,900	38,014	56,280	59,590	22,083	26,966	28,314
Total labor used	Hour	2,300	2,290	2,330	2,230	2,650	2,680	1,690	1,580	1,560
Operator and family	do.	1,910	1,920	1,960	2,010	2,330	2,370	1,580	1,440	1,430
Hired	do.	390	370	370	220	320	310	110	140	130
Total farm capital, January 1	Dollar	23,970	31,420	33,160	30,910	46,860	51,320	12,610	16,050	17,580
Land and buildings	do.	17,690	22,770	24,340	23,720	37,340	40,900	8,320	11,020	12,610
Machinery and equipment	do.	6,280	8,650	8,820	7,130	9,520	10,420	3,540	4,130	4,080
Total cash receipts:	do.	5,645	7,232	7,298	7,068	9,642	9,836	2,012	2,163	2,122
Broilers	do.	5,253	6,983	7,062	2,680	4,199	4,606	1,590	1,672	1,727
Crops	do.	110	76	73	4,254	5,372	5,143	22	75	78
Other, including Government payments	do.	282	173	163	134	71	86	400	416	317
Total cash expenditures	do.	3,841	4,452	4,725	3,623	6,966	5,095	1,853	1,826	1,849
Feed and other livestock expenses 4/	do.	5/	5/	5/	53	44	46	336	395	397
Fertilizer and lime	do.	5/	5/	5/	553	585	597	42	30	29
Other crop expenses	do.	5/	5/	5/	256	314	316	4	4	4
Machinery	do.	1,451	1,476	1,445	1,619	2,518	2,025	950	898	903
Farm dwelling and fences	do.	1,245	1,588	1,843	638	2,774	1,378	373	277	280
Hired labor	do.	407	435	429	221	343	326	64	99	95
Taxes	do.	314	445	477	129	171	177	38	58	73
Other	do.	424	508	531	154	217	230	46	65	68
Net cash farm income	do.	1,804	2,780	2,573	3,445	2,676	4,741	174	337	273
Value of perquisites	do.	329	363	383	501	596	631	465	454	493
Change in inventory	do.	723	522	736	386	2,682	650	362	12	-48
Net farm income	do.	2,857	3,665	3,692	4,331	5,954	6,022	985	803	718

1/ Data for earlier years published in "Costs and Returns, Commercial Broiler Farms, Delmarva and Maine, 1962", FCR-13, April 1963. 2/ Data for earlier years published in January 1964 issue of the "Poultry and Egg Situation". 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Feed chicks, medicine and related items are supplied by the integrator. 5/ Included in other below.

Table 11.--Hatcheries: Number and capacity, available data, 1934-65 1/

Year	Hatcheries 2/			Egg capacity			
	Chick	Poult	Total	Chick	Poult	Total	Average for all hatcheries
	Number	Number	Number	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1934	---	---	11,405	----	---	276,287	24.2
1938	---	---	10,531	----	---	397,376	37.7
1943	---	---	10,112	---	---	504,640	49.9
1948	---	---	9,341	---	---	551,847	59.1
1951	---	---	8,839	---	---	575,099	65.1
1953	6,890	1,343	7,633	562,237	54,739	616,976	80.8
1957	5,045	1,007	5,658	528,563	52,751	581,314	102.7
1959	4,257	682	4,939	530,057	45,544	575,601	116.5
1961	3,525	621	4,146	509,086	49,730	558,816	134.8
1963	2,911	551	3,462	494,446	54,237	548,683	158.5
1965	2,365	453	2,818	471,318	51,085	522,403	185.4

1/ Data for chick hatcheries include Hawaii beginning in 1961. 2/ Hatcheries that hatched both chicks and poults in 1953 and 1957 were included in both categories.

Table 12.--Ratio of chick and poult output to hatchery capacity, United States, by months, selected years, 1953-64 1/

Item and year	Egg setting capacity on Jan. 1	Ratio of output to hatchery capacity												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	Millions													
Chicks:														
1953	562.2	0.22	0.30	0.49	0.51	0.41	0.24	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.21	3.24
1957	528.6	.30	.34	.47	.51	.45	.32	.29	.27	.25	.25	.24	.27	3.97
1959	530.1	.36	.40	.57	.59	.49	.37	.34	.31	.26	.26	.27	.29	4.50
1961	509.1	.40	.44	.59	.63	.58	.45	.41	.37	.33	.32	.32	.35	5.19
1963	494.4	.42	.43	.55	.63	.62	.50	.45	.41	.37	.39	.40	.42	5.60
1964	2/471.3	.45	.48	.61	.64	.63	.54	.50	.45	.41	.43	.43	.45	6.01
Poults:														
1953	54.7	0.03	0.07	0.19	0.27	0.29	0.16	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	1.16
1957	52.8	.08	.13	.25	.36	.38	.25	.09	.03	.01	.01	.02	.04	1.64
1959	45.5	.09	.13	.29	.41	.44	.31	.14	.05	.03	.03	.04	.06	2.01
1961	49.7	.13	.21	.38	.44	.46	.33	.16	.06	.03	.03	.04	.05	2.34
1963	54.2	.06	.14	.31	.38	.39	.29	.14	.05	.02	.03	.03	.04	1.89
1964	1/51.1	.08	.16	.36	.42	.43	.33	.16	.06	.03	.03	.03	.04	2.12

1/ Data for poults, 48 States only.

2/ Capacity on December 31.

Table 13.--Ratio of chick and poult output to hatchery capacity by divisions and months, 1964

Item and division	Egg setting capacity January 1, 1965	Ratio of output to hatchery capacity												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	Thousands													
Chicks:														
North Atlantic	45,889	0.42	0.47	0.55	0.55	0.53	0.46	0.42	0.38	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.37	5.20
New England	17,975	.59	.65	.72	.72	.71	.62	.59	.53	.47	.48	.51	.53	7.13
Middle Atlantic	27,914	.31	.36	.45	.45	.42	.36	.30	.28	.25	.25	.26	.27	3.96
East North Central	48,643	.18	.24	.40	.48	.41	.30	.25	.20	.21	.18	.15	.16	3.16
West North Central	81,938	.10	.13	.31	.48	.41	.17	.09	.07	.07	.07	.06	.07	2.02
South Atlantic	124,792	.66	.68	.80	.79	.81	.76	.73	.70	.62	.64	.63	.66	8.46
South Central	136,937	.57	.60	.71	.71	.72	.66	.64	.58	.53	.58	.58	.61	7.50
East South Central	65,485	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
West South Central	71,452	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Western	32,354	.49	.52	.60	.56	.58	.52	.49	.45	.41	.43	.43	.44	5.89
Mountain	4,505	.25	.30	.45	.44	.37	.26	.22	.17	.19	.18	.18	.19	3.21
Pacific	27,849	.52	.55	.63	.58	.61	.56	.54	.49	.44	.47	.47	.48	6.33
Hawaii	558	.42	.35	.40	.34	.37	.41	.39	.40	.33	.45	.35	.31	4.51
United States	471,318	.45	.48	.61	.64	.63	.54	.50	.45	.41	.43	.43	.45	6.01
Poults:														
North Atlantic	2,269	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.26	0.32	0.30	0.18	0.03	1/	1/	1/	0.01	1.32
New England	312	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Middle Atlantic	1,957	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
East North Central	6,214	.04	.10	.37	.46	.51	.41	.19	.07	.03	.04	.04	.03	2.30
West North Central	14,271	.09	.23	.51	.53	.51	.34	.14	.08	.05	.04	.03	.05	2.61
South Atlantic	7,601	.09	.13	.21	.28	.31	.26	.18	.08	.04	.04	.05	.07	1.82
South Central	5,105	.06	.18	.46	.52	.49	.34	.09	.01	.01	.02	.02	.03	2.26
East South Central	401	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
West South Central	4,704	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Western	13,645	.09	.18	.34	.39	.40	.35	.19	.04	.01	.01	.02	.04	2.07
Mountain	2,041	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pacific	11,604	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States	51,085	.08	.16	.36	.42	.43	.33	.16	.06	.03	.03	.03	.04	2.12

1/ Less than 0.005.

Table 14.--Ratio of chick output to hatchery capacity, by divisions, 1959, 1961, 1963 and 1964

Division	1959					1961				
	Egg setting capacity on January 1	Chicks hatched		Percentage		Egg setting capacity on January 1	Chicks hatched		Percentage	
		Total	Ratio to egg setting capacity	Broiler-type	Egg-type		Total	Ratio to egg setting capacity	Broiler-type	Egg-type
	Millions	Millions		Percent	Percent	Millions	Millions		Percent	Percent
North Atlantic	70.0	280.8	4.0	68.6	31.4	58.8	259.8	4.4	68.1	31.9
New England	25.8	148.6	5.8	82.4	17.6	23.2	137.9	5.9	81.2	18.8
Middle Atlantic	44.2	132.3	3.0	53.1	46.9	35.6	122.0	3.4	53.4	46.6
East North Central	80.9	214.9	2.7	52.3	47.7	70.0	192.3	2.7	49.8	50.2
West North Central	125.8	238.9	1.9	32.1	67.9	113.6	232.5	2.0	40.4	59.6
South Atlantic	113.5	809.9	7.1	93.9	6.1	120.9	944.9	7.8	94.3	5.7
South Central	100.7	665.9	6.6	91.5	8.5	111.9	819.5	7.3	92.2	7.8
East South Central	44.3	338.2	7.6	93.3	6.7	52.6	415.2	7.9	93.7	6.3
West South Central	56.4	327.6	5.8	89.7	10.3	59.3	404.3	6.8	90.7	9.3
Western	39.1	174.8	4.5	52.8	47.2	33.3	194.5	5.8	54.0	46.0
Mountain	7.1	17.4	2.5	41.6	58.4	5.6	17.3	3.1	46.4	53.6
Pacific	32.1	157.3	4.9	54.0	46.0	27.7	177.2	6.4	54.7	45.3
Hawaii	---	---				.6	---			
United States	530.1	2,385.1	4.5	77.3	22.7	509.1	2,643.5	5.2	80.1	19.9

	1963					1964				
	Egg setting capacity on January 1	Chicks hatched		Percentage		Egg setting capacity on December 31	Chicks hatched		Percentage	
		Total	Ratio to egg setting capacity	Broiler-type	Egg-type		Total	Ratio to egg setting capacity	Broiler-type	Egg-type
	Millions	Millions		Percent	Percent	Millions	Millions		Percent	Percent
North Atlantic	53.3	244.6	4.6	64.9	35.1	45.9	238.7	5.2	65.2	34.8
New England	22.7	132.6	5.8	80.8	19.2	18.0	128.2	7.1	82.1	17.9
Middle Atlantic	30.6	112.0	3.7	46.0	54.0	27.9	110.4	4.0	45.6	54.4
East North Central	59.5	157.0	2.6	40.4	59.6	48.6	153.6	3.2	36.9	63.1
West North Central	96.8	190.3	2.0	42.8	57.2	81.9	165.9	2.0	36.7	63.3
South Atlantic	123.8	1,026.8	8.3	93.4	6.6	124.8	1,056.3	8.5	93.1	6.9
South Central	125.2	958.4	7.7	92.6	7.4	136.9	1,026.4	7.5	92.2	7.8
East South Central	56.4	477.9	8.5	93.7	6.3	65.5	---	---	---	---
West South Central	68.8	480.4	7.0	91.6	8.4	71.5	---	---	---	---
Western	35.0	189.4	5.4	53.9	46.1	32.4	190.6	5.9	53.1	46.9
Mountain	5.4	15.4	2.8	47.2	52.8	4.5	14.5	3.2	51.4	48.6
Pacific	29.6	174.0	5.9	54.5	45.5	27.8	176.2	6.3	53.3	46.7
Hawaii	.6	2.6	4.0	56.9	43.1	.6	2.5	4.5	56.6	43.4
United States	494.4	2,768.9	5.6	81.4	18.6	471.3	2,834.0	6.0	81.4	18.6

Table 15.--Ratio of poult output to hatchery capacity, by divisions, 1959, 1961, 1963 and 1964

Division	1959			1961		
	Egg setting capacity on January 1	Poults hatched		Egg setting capacity on January 1	Poults hatched	
		Number	Ratio to egg setting capacity		Number	Ratio to egg setting capacity
	Millions	Millions		Millions	Millions	
North Atlantic	3.2	3.3	1.1	3.3	3.4	1.0
New England	1.0	1.0	1.0	.7	1.1	1.5
Middle Atlantic	2.1	2.4	1.1	2.6	2.4	.9
East North Central	5.5	13.0	2.3	6.5	15.3	2.4
West North Central	11.7	34.0	2.9	16.0	46.2	2.9
South Atlantic	6.7	11.9	1.8	7.0	11.1	1.6
South Central	5.2	7.9	1.5	4.5	11.1	2.5
East South Central	.8	---	---	.7	---	---
West South Central	4.4	---	---	3.8	---	---
Western	13.0	21.4	1.6	12.3	29.1	2.4
Mountain	1.5	---	---	1.5	---	---
Pacific	11.5	---	---	10.8	---	---
48 States	45.5	91.5	2.0	49.7	116.3	2.3

Division	1963			1964		
	Egg setting capacity on January 1	Poults hatched		Egg setting capacity on December 31	Poults hatched	
		Number	Ratio to egg setting capacity		Number	Ratio to egg setting capacity
	Millions	Millions		Millions	Millions	
North Atlantic	2.2	2.9	1.3	2.3	3.0	1.3
New England	---	---	---	---	---	---
Middle Atlantic	---	---	---	---	---	---
East North Central	7.2	14.0	1.9	6.2	14.3	2.3
West North Central	16.0	35.6	2.2	14.3	37.2	2.6
South Atlantic	7.2	11.4	1.6	7.6	13.9	1.8
South Central	5.1	11.0	2.2	5.1	11.5	2.3
East South Central	---	---	---	---	---	---
West South Central	---	---	---	---	---	---
Western	14.5	27.5	1.9	13.6	28.3	2.1
Mountain	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pacific	---	---	---	---	---	---
48 States	54.2	102.4	1.9	51.1	108.2	2.1

Table 16.--Number and capacity of chick hatcheries and related data, by States, 1959, 1964 and 1965

State and division	1959						1964				Chick hatcheries on Jan. 1, 1965	
	Chick hatcheries on Jan. 1		Chicks hatched	Farm production			Chicks hatched	Farm production				
	Number	Egg capacity		Chickens raised for flock replacement	Broilers produced	Total		Chickens raised for flock replacement	Broilers produced	Total	Number	Egg capacity
	No.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	No.	Mil.
Maine	26	8,176	60.3	6.5	58.2	64.7	73.7	6.0	67.7	73.7	16	7,006
New Hampshire	15	3,049	16.7	3.4	6.9	10.3	11.0	2.2	2.8	5 0	5	1,790
Vermont	9	246	.4	1.3	.9	2.2	.3	.9	.3	1.2	1/	1/
Massachusetts	67	5,450	22.6	4.4	11.0	15.4	16.9	3.1	6.7	9.8	23	3,042
Rhode Island	9	722	3.1	.5	1.6	2.1		.4	1.0	1.4	5	420
Connecticut	26	8,156	45.4	4.6	26.7	31.3	26.4	3.6	12.3	15.9	15	5,717
New England	152	25,799	148.6	20.7	105.3	126.0	128.3	16.1	90.8	106.9	64	17,975
New York	123	8,256	22.7	8.3	11.6	19.9	21.7	8.0	3.6	11.6	56	5,744
New Jersey	67	11,562	27.5	8.5	5.8	14.3	10.6	6.0	2.0	8.0	31	5,305
Pennsylvania	268	24,376	82.0	20.3	40.4	60.7	78.1	13.9	38.6	52.5	115	16,865
Middle Atlantic	458	44,194	132.3	37.1	57.8	94.9	110.4	27.9	44.1	72.0	202	27,914
Ohio	168	16,800	39.5	12.6	16.0	28.6	32.5	9.4	7.7	17.1	92	9,779
Indiana	211	27,798	91.8	14.5	39.5	54.0	60.8	11.9	24.5	36.4	114	16,043
Illinois	180	19,897	37.7	14.6	7.1	21.7	22.5	8.3	1.2	9.5	90	12,509
Michigan	93	6,817	16.5	8.5	3.6	12.1	18.7	5.6	2.6	8.2	45	4,028
Wisconsin	133	9,580	29.4	13.9	20.3	34.2	19.1	6.0	15.2	21.2	73	6,284
East North Central	785	80,892	214.9	64.1	86.4	150.5	153.6	41.2	51.2	92.4	414	48,643
Minnesota	290	29,049	42.9	20.8	5.1	25.9	36.1	13.4	11.0	24.4	147	18,824
Iowa	402	34,096	56.9	28.6	3.4	32.0	36.6	18.7	2.2	20.9	217	21,229
Missouri	194	30,117	87.4	15.5	39.2	54.7	59.1	8.5	32.3	40.8	120	22,630
North Dakota	31	2,217	3.6	5.4	---	5.4	---	2.3	---	2.3	17	1,201
South Dakota	91	7,419	13.4	9.5	---	9.5	---	6.2	---	6.2	65	5,313
Nebraska	130	11,421	21.0	12.2	2.6	14.8	13.8	6.7	1.3	8.0	92	7,901
Kansas	136	11,451	13.7	11.4	2.0	13.4	8.7	6.6	1.5	8.1	65	4,840
West North Central	1,274	125,768	238.9	103.4	52.3	155.7	2/165.9	62.4	48.3	110.7	723	81,938
Delaware	18	9,902	65.9	.8	85.1	85.9	---	.9	109.3	110.2	15	10,896
Maryland	41	14,555	106.4	2.9	93.3	96.2	142.9	1.5	129.2	130.7	21	17,897
Virginia	76	15,498	83.7	6.2	54.0	60.2	71.8	6.5	46.9	53.4	31	8,991
West Virginia	25	2,508	11.6	2.2	27.5	29.7	---	1.6	17.2	18.8	5	911
North Carolina	136	19,312	145.3	16.6	137.4	154.0	239.5	15.6	213.2	228.8	84	27,586
South Carolina	40	3,715	23.4	6.9	16.9	23.8	22.8	6.3	17.1	23.4	14	2,797
Georgia	167	42,236	344.5	17.5	303.0	320.5	439.3	19.7	373.9	393.6	138	49,654
Florida	56	5,745	29.0	5.2	10.4	15.6	38.2	8.1	11.1	19.2	30	6,060
South Atlantic	559	113,471	809.9	58.3	727.7	786.0	3/1,056.3	60.2	918.0	978.2	338	124,792
Kentucky	75	5,907	18.5	8.3	17.6	25.9	---	5.6	11.0	16.6	26	2,283
Tennessee	74	7,730	49.7	8.9	27.6	36.5	51.5	4.9	40.4	45.3	35	6,517
Alabama	88	16,751	156.0	9.6	158.2	167.8	273.2	11.8	242.8	254.6	84	35,418
Mississippi	57	13,942	114.0	6.3	107.6	113.9	166.5	11.0	156.9	167.9	37	21,267
East South Central	294	44,330	338.2	33.1	311.0	344.1	---	33.3	451.1	484.4	182	65,485
Arkansas	3 94	20,138	154.5	6.3	164.0	170.3	313.3	9.9	285.8	295.7	63	36,182
Louisiana	24	3,734	26.4	3.5	21.6	25.1	33.4	4.0	29.4	33.4	18	4,055
Oklahoma	74	6,382	12.6	5.5	5.3	10.8	---	2.6	9.0	11.6	29	3,632
Texas	219	26,117	134.2	15.3	115.2	130.5	171.4	13.4	139.1	152.5	146	27,583
West South Central	411	56,371	327.6	30.6	306.1	336.7	---	29.9	463.4	493.3	256	71,452
Montana	14	1,044	1.8	2.4	---	2.4	1.0	1.3	---	1.3	7	729
Idaho	23	1,847	5.8	2.4	3.3	5.7	6.1	1.4	4.9	6.3	16	1,266
Wyoming	1/	1/	4/	.5	---	.5	---	.2	---	.2	1/	1/
Colorado	25	2,174	3.5	2.0	1.2	3.2	1.9	1.1	7/ .5	1.6	7	1,027
New Mexico	4	174	4/	.7	---	.7	---	.7	---	.7	1/	1/
Arizona	7	569	2.1	.9	.7	1.6	1.9	1.0	7/	1.0	4	413
Utah	13	1,265	4.1	2.1	2.1	4.2	3.2	1.1	1.6	2.7	9	1,070
Mountain	86	7,073	17.4	5/11.1	7.3	18.4	---	5/6.8	7.0	13.8	43	4,505
Washington	48	5,433	24.5	4.3	16.0	20.3	31.5	4.4	19.2	23.6	28	4,763
Oregon	59	4,080	18.7	4.3	10.7	15.0	15.9	2.6	9.9	12.5	21	3,590
California	129	22,551	114.2	31.5	49.8	81.3	128.7	34.0	57.0	91.0	81	19,496
Pacific	236	32,064	157.3	40.1	76.5	116.6	176.1	40.9	86.1	127.0	130	27,849
48 States	4,257	530,057	2,385.1	5/398.7	1,730.5	2,129.2	6/2,831.5	318.8	2,159.9	2,478.7	2,357	470,760
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	.8	1.4	2.2	8	558
United States	4,257	530,057	2,385.1	5/398.7	1,730.5	2,129.2	6/2,834.0	6/319.6	2,161.3	2,480.9	2,365	471,318

1/ Less than 3 hatcheries, data included in United States total. 2/ Includes data for North and South Dakota. 3/ Includes data for Delaware and West Virginia. 4/ State data not shown to avoid individual operations, included in regional and U. S. totals. 5/ Includes data for Nevada. 6/ Includes data for States and Regions not shown separately. 7/ Includes Arizona and Colorado.

Table 17.--Number and capacity of hatcheries by size groups, January 1, 1959, 1961, 1963 and 1965

Item and year	Number of hatcheries by size groups							Egg capacity of hatcheries by size groups						
	Under 25,000	25,000 to 59,999	60,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 199,999	200,000 to 499,999	500,000 and over	All hatcheries	Under 25,000	25,000 to 59,999	60,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 199,999	200,000 to 499,999	500,000 and over	All hatcheries
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Chick hatcheries Reported:														
1959	585	1,204	1,014	776	519	159	4,257	8.3	48.8	76.9	108.8	159.9	127.3	530.1
1961	358	906	891	660	515	183	3,513	5.2	37.0	67.6	93.1	159.8	145.7	508.5
1963	258	681	710	563	469	230	2,911	3.7	27.7	54.3	80.9	146.5	181.3	494.4
1965	203	478	544	486	402	252	2,365	3.6	19.4	41.9	69.8	125.9	210.7	471.3
Percentage of total in each size group 1/:	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1959	13.8	28.3	23.8	18.2	12.2	3.7	100.0	1.6	9.2	14.5	20.5	30.2	24.0	100.0
1961	10.2	25.8	25.4	18.8	14.6	5.2	100.0	1.0	7.3	13.3	18.3	31.4	28.7	100.0
1963	8.9	23.4	24.4	19.3	16.1	7.9	100.0	.7	5.6	11.0	16.4	29.6	36.7	100.0
1965	8.6	20.2	23.0	20.5	17.0	10.7	100.0	.8	4.1	8.9	14.8	26.7	44.7	100.0
Cumulation of size groups:														
1959	13.8	42.1	65.9	84.1	96.3	100.0	---	1.6	10.8	25.3	45.8	76.0	100.0	---
1961	10.2	36.0	61.4	80.2	94.8	100.0	---	1.0	8.3	21.6	39.9	71.3	100.0	---
1963	8.9	32.3	56.7	76.0	92.1	100.0	---	.7	6.3	17.3	33.7	63.3	100.0	---
1965	8.6	28.8	51.8	72.3	89.3	100.0	---	.8	4.9	13.8	28.6	55.3	100.0	---
Turkey hatcheries Reported:	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
1959	281	159	104	89	44	5	682	3.4	6.3	8.2	12.0	12.3	3.4	45.5
1961	216	156	94	99	49	7	621	2.7	6.0	7.3	13.8	14.5	5.3	49.7
1963	165	128	87	90	70	11	551	2.0	5.0	6.9	12.0	20.7	7.6	54.2
1965	118	102	75	83	58	17	453	1.5	4.0	6.0	11.6	17.2	10.8	51.1
Percentage of total in each size group 1/:	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1959	41.2	23.3	15.2	13.0	6.5	0.8	100.0	7.4	13.7	18.0	26.4	27.1	7.4	100.0
1961	34.8	25.1	15.1	15.9	7.9	1.2	100.0	5.4	12.2	14.7	27.8	29.3	10.6	100.0
1963	30.0	23.2	15.8	16.3	12.7	2.0	100.0	3.7	9.3	12.7	22.1	38.2	14.0	100.0
1965	26.0	22.5	16.6	18.3	12.8	3.8	100.0	2.8	7.8	11.8	22.7	33.7	21.2	100.0
Cumulation of size groups:														
1959	41.2	64.5	79.7	92.7	99.2	100.0	---	7.4	21.1	39.1	65.5	92.6	100.0	---
1961	34.8	59.9	75.0	90.9	98.8	100.0	---	5.4	17.6	32.3	60.1	89.4	100.0	---
1963	30.0	53.2	69.0	85.3	98.0	100.0	---	3.7	13.0	25.7	47.8	86.0	100.0	---
1965	26.0	48.5	65.1	83.4	96.2	100.0	---	2.8	10.6	22.4	45.1	78.8	100.0	---

1/ Computed from unrounded data.

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STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

A statistical supplement for use with the "Poultry and Egg Situation" will be sent in mid-May to those on the mailing list. The supplement, "Selected Statistical Series for Poultry and Eggs Through 1964", Statistical Bulletin No. ERS 232, replaces and augments many of the historical series previously carried in this report.

A special table, bringing the supplement's monthly statistics to date, appears in this issue and will appear in future issues of the "Situation".

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